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On 19th July, at Hongkong, the wife of CARLOS CABRAL, Chinese Customs Service, given enough to prove the extremely enof a daughter.

DEATH. On June 25, 1907, at Hillcrest, Ardnadam, ADAM A. WILLIAMSON, aged 61, late of Hanyang, China.

the Monghang Celegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT. SSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

THE HEALTH OF HONGRONG.

Few of the reports issued by the several public departments in Hongkong cover such the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cora variety of interests as that which appears in poration. Eight hundred shareholders prethe latest issue of the Government Gazette sented their tickets of admission, listened to longer delayed. under the signatures of Dr. J. M. Atkinson, the speeches with decorum, and voted for P.C.M.O., and Dr. Francis Clark, MO.H. It the men they considered best qualified deals generally with reports on the health to represent the general interests of the inand sanitary condition of Hongkong for 19:6, vestors on the board of management. After and comprehends official statements from all that has occurred in the past, after the Superintendent of the Government Civil | the riots, tumults, street fraças which have Hospital, and of the Victoria Hospital, on invariably followed, the meetings which had infants which are sickly at birth or die before hard-carned savings should protest with all and the net amount of losses or claims but he problem the public officers from they have lived a month have not had their strongth and with all their might, actually paid in respect of such policies, abundant testimony to the generous instincts elected to gamble with explange, and the

births registered. It is customary, therefore, to assume that all children of one month old and under who die in the various convents (being brought there sick by poor people) and all children found dead in the streets, harbour, hillsides, etc., by the police, have been born in the Colony but not registered. By adding the number of such children to the number of the registered births a corrected number of births is obtained and from this is calculated a corrected birth rate. The number of such children in 1906 was 267 males and semales, total 583, which being added to the registered births, makes a total of 1,904. The preponderance of male over female registered births is very marked amongst the Chinese, there being 199 males to 100 females. Even with the 583 above mentioned unregistered births the proportion is 144 males to 100 females. The deaths registered during the year numbered 8,379, or 25.06 per thousand, but that figure includes the contrariness which prevailed, those loss of life in the typhoon of September and presentatives of popular opinion who the fatalities that occurred through the burn- might have been considered well qualified ing of the Hankow, the exact results of which will never be known. But taking these figures for what they are worth it appears that | pending the election of officials, fought shy the death-rate among non-Chinese has dwindl- of an appointment which offered little likelied from 20.50 in 1901 to 14.02 per thousand last year, which is extremely satisfactory. Unfortunately, the statistics for the Chinese community are by no means so bright, for the death-rate per thousand has risen from 23.77 in 1901 to 26.41 in 1926. Referring to the high case-mortality recorded at the Tung Wah hospital, the compilers observe that the " Hospital is a purely Chinese institution, 'maintained' by voluntary contributions, and supervised only by a Government medical officer. The reason, however, for the high case-mortality at this Hospital does not lie altogether in the treatment of the patients, but in the fact that the Hospital is regarded by the Chinese more as a "home for the procedure in such cases. It is needless to dying " than as an institution for the treat- | dwell on that point, for the Cantonese never ment of the sick. Consequently, the great majority of the cases of malaria that are admitted thereto are in a moribund condition, and so near to death that even the preparations were made to hold another hypodermic administration of quinine is of mass meeting, and it seemed as if these preno avail. Could we educate the Chinese to seek medical aid on the first onset of the lining the streets leading to the assembly hall same time educate the many Chinese herbalists and native doctors who ply their call- ability. They brought to Canton representing in this Colony, in the efficacy of quinine, was in a fair way to being expelled from the deaths which occurred from malaria last week, and the outcome was brilliantly sucto the question of dwelling houses in the the committee of management. able total of 8,503 and these contain 25,296 each floor 6.90. During the year, the sanitary the total number of persons occupying the floors exceeded the allowed and doubtless have an opportunity on a future occasion of referring to the minor statements incorporat-

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

(isth July.) Nothing could be more satisfactory in the eyes of those who sympathise with the Cantonese in their effort to work out their own salvation than the result of the mass meeting of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company's shareholders, which was held with the object of electing a president, vice-president and committee of management. Amid evidences of fraternal amiability and general good-will the much canvassed meeting, which, was expected by some to end in dissension and uproar, passed off peacefully, regularly and as composedly as the half-yearly meeting of

But the Company was floated by the people; -and it is not a vain repetition to remind the reader that the meanest coolies in Canton clamoured for the opportunity to subscribe their mite when the share-list was openedand retained in the hands of the people for the benefit of the people; yet no sooner was it mooted that a meeting would be held to appoint the necessary officers of the undertaking than confusion reigned, the main endeavour of the shareholders apparently being to thwart any and every effort which was calculated to tend to a speedy adjust ment of affairs and place the company on a business-like footing. All this meant that the administration of the railway was at deadlock. Nothing could be done in the way of beginning the construction of the line to Hankow, because there was nobody endowed with the necessary powers to see that it was done or to direct how it should be done. And, in view of the spirit of to undertake the direction of at least the preliminary operations of the work, hood of reward but might pave the way for an abundance of abuse. The money was subscribed by the shareholders lying dle in the local banks of Canton, and naturally excited the cupidity of those who saw an opportunity of diverting it to other purposes while the shareholders were being distracted by the moves and counter-moves of the faction leaders. Fortunately, such efforts were in no case successful. But the imbroglios was by no means designed to Canton's commercial ability from those who were accustomed to western methods of did appraise foreign opinion very highly, but the fact remained that they were not doing justice to themselves. Eventually, parations were mainly to take the form of their arrangements with skill, foresight and many lives would undoubtedly besaved which whose combined wisdom would influence are now sacrificed to ignorance and indiffer- the shareholders, and they had a workable results. For reasons which it is unnecessary Colony, after the reports of the immediately. to attempt to fathom, that meeting was preceding five years, but the total number of postponed, at the last moment, until last year was higher than any since 1897, when cessful. Mr. Lo Po-shun was elected prethe figure was placed at 554, whereas last | sident, Mr. Wong Shiu-ping vice-president, year it was 448 as compared with 287 in and Sir Cheng Liang-cheng, Mr. Li King-Colony, it is stated that the number of from these names, most of which are. strong one, capable of resisting outside floors. The average number of persons re- blandishments or chicanery, and sufficiently siding in the dwellings was 20.4 and on imbued with the spirit of the undertaking to force on the work which will bring Canton officers made 1,393 night visits with the into direct communication with the capital, object of discovering whether the tenants and, at the same time, sufficiently powerful as may be, as if the name of the were keeping within the law in respect of to safeguard the interests of the shareholders. ov rerowding. In 566 cases they found that | What the appointment of this board means to Canton and to 'ongkong time alone can tell, but all are agreed that it will regenerate and the usual prosecutions followed. We may revivily the industries of South-China, and therefore contribute incidentally to the future prosperity of this Colony. The only other ed in the main report, but we have, we fancy, I point which occurs at this time is as to the position of the Hongkong subscribers to the Railway Company who refused to remit grossing nature of the document as a whole. their first instalment to Canton but deposit- surance Acts 1870 to 1872; and the Governed it in Hongkong banks. The reasons or in-Council may at any time in his discreown hands the funds collected locally can- tions as he may think fit exempt from any or not now be said to exist, and the only ques- all the provisions of th's Ordinance any life, tion is whether they are recognised as fullfledged shareholders or must go through the form of making new application for shares. It may be assumed that the Hongkong subscribers are in a position to look after their own interests, and doubtless the point as to their standing in the Company will be decided in their favour. In every way the finding, the conduct and the character of the meeting of the company's shareholders last week must be regarded as admirable, in the web of railway development of China, from Canton to Hankow, should now be no

HONGKONG INSURANCE .COMPANIES.

(16th July.) The Bill which was introduced in the

deposit with the Registrar of Companies of the Chinese in Singapore. The Prince securities of such kinds as aforesaid, to the and the Chinaman lived together contentedvalue of such balance of premiums, until the deposit equal two hundred thousand dollars." That does not seem to be a very extravagant amount, especially in the case of a company doing a large business in the Colony or on proceeded to gather the nuts whereupon he mainland, but it is at least a safeguard | Alexander caught up a knife and chased him hat irresponsible, mushroom concerns will be prevented from entering on a purely, that His Highness had arrived at the conspeculative career to the ultimate loss of the policyholders. As regards the nature of the Chinaman who had given him a bed and his securities required to be deposited, "Any life food was an intruder, and that he should insurance company may, on giving due notice make an end of such an anomalous state to the Registrar of Companies, withdraw of affairs. At any rate, he chased the from) is custody any securities so deposited, inaman off the grounds, barricaded himon depositing with him approved securities of equal value; and such substituted securities | recluse, doubtless feeding on the nuts which shall for all purposes be treated as securities originally. The Governor shall in any case, whether of original or substituted derosit, the sole judge of the value of such securities for the purposes of such deposit, and his decision shall be final and conclusive | *s he would with his own. He lived on on the life insurance company." Provision | rice and vegetables, he said, which he got is made for the separation of life insurance of om friends and patients—for it should be when two years ago, the subordinate officers and annuity contracts accounts which will | understood that the Prince on his own asserform what will be known as the life in- tion gave medicine to poor Chinese. One surance fund: "Provided always that this section shall not apply to any contracts in more senses than one? The Court gave made by any life insurance company, existing at the commencement of this Ordinance by the terms of whose deed of settlement the whole of the profits of all the businessare paid exclusively to the life-policy holders, and on the face of which contracts the liability, of the insured distinctly appears. The other sections which have reference to this branch of i-surance deal with the proeffect of all these delays, disputes and cedure to be adopted in the event of the people's expense are not hugged to the company having to be wound up, the power induce a favourable verdict regarding of the Court to reduce contracts, notices to policyholders, and other formal matters. With regard to fire and marine insurance companies, no mention is made of any deposit being required by the Government, which means that a decidedly unfair advantage is given alien concerns to enter into competition with Hongkong companies ed by the former Governor of Hongkong, ance. If must not be forgotten that before

which specialise in these branches of insur- Sir Matthew Nathan, it will be admitted that few formed the subject of adverse cira Hongkong marine insurance company can | ticism by the Press, but his policy with operate in Japan, to take a near example, a reference to the emoluments of the symptoms of fever, and could we at the with troops. The promoters, however, made deposit of 100,000 yen has to be made, but public service in Hongkong, never comany Japanese marine company may enjoy all | mended itself to our admiration. the privileges and advantages of a local begin with, when he inaugurated the atives of the principal railways in the Empire | corporation without offering any guarantee | classification scheme for the lower branch of its soundness by the transference of of the civil service, fixing the maximum securities from Japan to Hongkong. The salary of the subordinate officials at \$185 ence." It had been hoped that malarial fever scheme for the determination of the voting majority of the sections will appeal rather to after a period of over 30 years' faithful the lawyer than the layman as will be service to the Government, we condemned apparent from this sub-section which says it in toto. His Excellency's advocacy of that 'If any company or member thereof the higher civil servants for further relief in figures will be apparent to any taxpayer, feels aggrieved by the name of such com- the matter of exchange compensation, over pany having been struck off the register, a year ago, was also opposed by us, as being a the company or member may apply to the one-sided arrangement in the interests of a at the Legislative Council yesterday we are Court, and the Court, if it be satisfied that | body of officials who had twice had their scale | at a loss to conceive. I he unofficial mem-1905, 30r in 1904 and 300 in 1903. Coming fun and H. E. Chang Pat-sze members of it is just to do so, may order the name of the of salaries readjusted since 1894 on the plea bers cut a sorry figure at the meeting. Dr. company to be restored to the register, and that they were suffering on account of the Ho Kai spoke in support of the resolution thereupon the company shall be deemed to variations in the gold value of the dollar. dwellings in Hongkong reaches the respect. Samiliar, we should say the directorate is a have continued in existence as if the name To appreciate the exact position of the exthereof has never been struck off, and the change compensation scheme it will Court may, by the order, give such directions | mecessary to take a retrospective view of the and make such provisions as seem just for placing the company and all other public servants of the Colony; that is, of course, persons in the same position, as nearly company had never been struck off." That would seem to offer an abundance of public service. In 1894, when the value of practice for the legal fraternity in the event of differences of opinion arising among the members should a company encounter agitation on the part of the Far Eastern difficulties in its operations. Finally, it is laid down that the provisions of this Or. those officers whose private requirements dinance will not arply to any life insurance company which has made a deposit in Great Britain under the provisions of the Life As-

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

fire or marine insurance company.

While there are some people who are compulsorily obliged to lead the simple life, from the cheerful ne'er-do-weel to the dyspeptic millionaire, to say nothing of that class of literary scribes who resort to fantastical methods in order to keep their ephemeral reputations green, it is seldom that we meet, and the construction of the important link that type of individual in the Far East. Nevertheless he is to be found in "Sunny ling. It must be borne in mind that at that Singapore," as a ministerial writer who wrote period the consensus of opinion was that majnly about Malaya called it, and he is a ins'ead of exchange remaining at 18: 8d. to. curious sort of character altogether. He | the dollar it would so depreciate that it would is a titled personage who goes under be quoted at anywhere between 18. 4d. and the name of the Baron de Horn, but in 6d. to the dollar. Contrary to all expecthat appears to be his designation tation, the white metal-through the action when travelling incog, for on high oc- of the Philippine Government, the Straits carlons he blossoms out into his full title | Settlements and the Mexican Republic in Legislative Council this afternoon by the of Prince Alexander Tsar. Whether his reforming their standard of currency, and also lunatic asylums and the gaol hospital, on the previously been held with a similar object Attorney General with regard to life, fire pretensions to either of these titles are well health of the railway employes, on bacteriolo- in view, and the arrest of prominent share- and marine insurance is certain to prove of founded does not appear, for the Singapore gical investigations, and indeed, on every holders who have been kept in gaol for con- interest in a community which is the papers give his name and rank within thing relating to the health of the Colony. siderable periods because of their connection headquarters of several insurance companies | quotation marks, as if they would throw In these circumstances, it is manifestly im- with the more-vigorous element, is it not said the lucrative sphere of half, a hundred doubt on the subject, but then they treat passible to do more than brouch some of reasonable to wonder what genius succeeded others. One of the important sections the Baron with such obvious respect that the principal subjects which are taken under in stilling the storm and placating the im- which will appeal to the policy-holder is they seem to fear the result-of any playful discussion by the Medical Officers, and to placable? Why should it have taken all that which lays it down that life insurance allusion to the Prince's forebears. Alexanhint, rather than to enter into details, at the these weary months to arrive at a decision companies carrying on business in Hong. der, it seems, has made a vow of poverty, but interesting information set forth in the series | which was reached with practical unanimity | kong must deposit with the Registrar of how he managed to reach Singapore when he | Here then we have established the of reports in question. During the past the other day?, What has happened in the Companies securities to the value of \$50,000. hade't a sou it is difficult to imagine. The anomalous position of a coin being year there were 1028 births among the Chin- meantime to remove the tension, and tone. After the first year when the Ordinance is in only expelusion is that he followed the ex- denounced when-it-was-low-in-value-andese community and 293 among the non- down the spirit of auspicion with which all operation each company dealing in life in ample of those travelling hucksters who de decried when it aubsequently appreciates. If Chinese, a total of 1321 altogether.) It is parties, sections and cliques seemed to be surance must send in annual returns, sworn clarg that they are walking round the world the scheme proposed by Mr. Chamberlain stated, however, that the number of Chinese torn and tormented at the earlier meetings? to by the principal officer of the company, for a bet, and generally spend their time in 1902 had been accepted, the civil servants births registered does not give an accurate If the Canton-Hankow Railway Co. had been of the amount, of premiums received in from Naples to San Francisco on board would have been in the comfortable position record of the number of births which have a wild-cat affair, floated for the benefit of a few Hongkong, and in the case of a company a comfortable passenger steamer. At all of being on an "even keel," inasmuch as if occurred. Owing to the custom of the scheming shanciers, or at the instance of the registered in Hongkong, doing business in events Alexander settled down in Singa. Chinese in not registering births unless the Government, with shadowy prospects of any China, the amount of the premiums receive port some, months ago and proceeded the extent of half their salary, they would still child has survived for a month and often in returns being derived from its operations, ed there in respect of the policies issued. to imake the acquaintance of a China, have had the other half in local currency to the case of female children not at all, it is one could well understand why the victims "And the life insurance company shall, after man, He saked for rice, and not only provide for their needs in the Colony. By

ly, the former sharing the latter's maken, as they call their chow in the South, until one day a cocoanut tree in the compound was blown down. The philanthropist off the premises. By this time it appears clusion that he owned the premises, that the

f in the house, and lived the life of a the owner had been prevented from gather-The case came into Court and Alexander valiantly proclaimed his right to on the premises, to sell them if he thought fit, and to deal with them is inclined to wonder if Alexander is a quack judgment for the Chinaman-to the utterstupefaction of the noble defendant; we have not the slightest doubt-and now Alexander is without a home. But he has always his title or titles, and he can always get under them when it begins to rain, but he would be well advised if he steered a course away from Hongkong because titled gentry with a penchant for leading the simple life at other breast here. There is a moral in the tale. which needs no pointing out.

HONGKONG CIVIL SERVANTS SALARIES.

Of the public schemes which were originat-

movement carried on in the interests of the those servants domiciled in a gold-using country, for it must be remembered that the scheme only affects such officers in the the silver dollar began to depreciate in its relation to the sovereign, there was a general colonies to obtain an increase in salary for necessitated remittances home. The result of the outcry was that the Legislative Council voted a liberal grant, to the officers affect- so many puppets at the will of the official ed, being the equivalent of a substantial rise in their salaries in dollars calculated on the which prompted them to retain in their tion and for such peri d and on such condi- average rate of exchange ruling in the preced- local administration; for Lord Elgin and ing month. And, again, after a few years, when the great slump in the price of silver | Colonies have consistently opposed the took place, there was another agitation giving of any grant, which could not to obtain still further relief for the be logically upheld in the interest of favoured officials. Then it was that the sterling paid Government servants. It is not Sec etary of state for the Colonies held out the option to the Government servants of taking their salaries half in silver and half in gold, the latter calculated at the average rate of exchange for the month. The option, which was undoubtedly in the best interests of the civil servants, was refused by them, and almost to a man the sterling-paid officers elected to receive their salaries in full in sterbecause of the large purchases made by the Indian Government, and, more recently, because of the amount of silver required for which went down in the typhoon last year the war in the Far East-took an unexpected is to be replaced only to the extent of a new.... turn and silver rose in value until it attained its present price of over 2s. 2d. to the dollar. Accordingly, as we know, the civil servants: once again raised a hue and cry against the system under which their salaries were paid. have had the other half in local currency to probable that the majority if not all of the of a conspiracy to defraud them of their deducting twenty-five percentum therefrom did the Chinaman provide him with a meal the rejection of that sensible and practical same time, the conspiracy to defraud them of their deducting twenty-five percentum therefrom did the rejection of that sensible and practical same time, the conspiracy to defraud them of their deducting twenty-five percentum therefrom did the rejection of that sensible and practical same time, the conspiracy to defraud them of their deducting twenty-five percentum therefrom did the rejection of that sensible and practical same time, the conspiracy to defraud them of their deducting twenty-five percentum therefore the rejection of that sensible and practical same time, the conspiracy to defraud them of their deducting twenty-five percentum therefore the rejection of that sensible and practical same time.

result has been that by the rise in the gold value, of the dollar, they found that their speculative bent had led them astray. Then the whole body of civil servants, framed a series of memorials which upon submission to His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, received his support in a recommendation to the Secretary of

State. The answer from the Colonial Office. in the first instance, was what any practical man in the Colony might have anticipated. On the 10th of May last Lord Elgin telegraphed, in reply to Sir Matthew Nathan's application for the payment of sterling salaries at is. 8d., that he would consider proposals to grant relief, to prison warders, subordinate police officers and persons of similar salary and status, but he was not prepared to consider any allowance to officers more highly paid. The contentions of the heads of departments, whose memorial we reproduce to-day, apply with far more force to the officers and Government servants drawing small salaries than to the agitators for further exchange rel'ef. Yet presented their petition for a readjustment of their scale of salaries because of the higher cost of living in the Colony, principally in the matter of house rents, but generally in all departments, they were met with the reply that only in the matter of house rent had an increase taken place, but as to the necessaries of life there had been no change. The heads of departments who framed the comparative statements of the cost of commodities present as an enclosure to their petition a scale of charges ruling for what constitute the daily wants of life in Hongkong. Table A, another of their enclosures, purports to show a bill of costs typical of the monthly expenditure of the head of a junior department with a family of three young children and drawing a salary of \$5,400, and a subordinate official drawing a Salary of £345 per annum. We need hardly do more than direct our readers to this extraordinary document to show how preposterous are the charges which the officials allege they have to incur as against the ordinary civilian in Hongkong. For the taxpayer is called upon to make provision for a man carning \$5,400 a year to the extent of \$2,080, quite 20 per cent. of his income, for his insurance fund, and a similar amount for his clothes and footwear which average \$90 a month. The servants of such a public officer cost him \$85 a month and we are asked to believe that because "teeth 'go' very badly in Hongkong and dentists' bills are very high" he requires a monthly provision of no less than Sro. The absurdity of these and why they did not appeal to the critical faculties of the public representatives moved pro forma by the Colonial Secretary to grant exchange compensation to t'e officers of the Government, involving a retrospective loss to Hongkong of \$44,000 for the first half of the current year and the paying awayofa saving of no less an amount, probably, which will have accrued by December for the second half of the year. Dr. Ho Kai is the only member of the Council who sat at that board when the question of exchange compensation arose in the nineties, and how can be justify the attitude he adopted yesterday in calling upon his constituents to provide this extra sum for public servants salaries when it is contrasted with his previous argument for an increase when the dollar had gone down? The unofficial members proved wire-pullers. Let it be understood that these wire-pullers were the officials of the often that we side with the officials in Downing Street, but too great praise cannot be extended to them for holding the purse-strings of the Colony as tightly

as they did in the matter under discussion until compelled against their better judgment to give way. Time and again the Director of Public Works has bewailed the fact in the Council that the programme of public improvement works had been curtailed owing to the shortness of funds in the Treasury. Blake Pier shelter, long recognised as a public requirement, has, from year to year, had to be shelved for that reason. The typhoon shelter which should have been commenced and completed long ago is not yet begun. The fire brigade apparatus antiquated, ridiculous and impotent, the laughing-stock of the community, remains unimproved because no place for a vote can be ound on the Estimates. The firefloat hull, the engines of the old float being transferred to the new launch. Yet the millions of tons of shipping which enter and leave the harbour have been for nearly a year dependent on the favour of the Steam Water Boat Company in the event of an emergency. The very essential Public. Works scheme for the extension of Tytam Waterworks has made comparatively small progress because of the smallness of the funds available for the provision of an enlarged water supply to the city. Sir Henry Blake's admirable scheme for the resumption of intanifary areas can only be carried out piecemeal because the vote provided for it is inadequate to meet the peeds of the community. At the

his departure, hinted that the framers of our I favour of their most formidable competitors Budget would have to cast about for some new source of revenue when the opium returns are lost to the Colony. The sinking fund required under the loan for the construction of the Kowloon Railway is not immediately in sight, since it cannot be, contended that the railway to Sam Chun will be remunerative from the moment it begins operations. In spite of the somewhat gloomy outlook as regards the the Colony's Estimates of revenue, the unofficial members by their vote yesterday granted an expenditure of about a lakh dollars a year for salaries, which on the whole, and in the opinion of the Colonial Office, compare savourably with those of other British Colonies in the East and elsewhere. We had almost forgotten to mention the provision which must be made to the amount of something like \$100,000 per annum for the redemption of the British subsidiary coins, and when we add that sum to the total" of the prospective losses which will be sustained by the Colony, it will be granted that without taxation which might be far too onerous for the ratepayers to bear the Colony will notbe in such aflourishing condition that it can afford to be over generous with the public funds in order to maintain a service hitherto as highly paid and enjoying far more benefits and privileges than the commercial body who have made the Colony what it is to day.

BDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

(18th July.)

The report of the education department issued in February last was submitted to the Legislative Council at its meeting a couple of days ago. The report is especially interesting, because it shows that the educational facilities afforded the youth of Hougkong are improving and that the scholars are taking advantage of the modern education which is provided them under Governments schools and in schools which dependupon the grant-in-aid. According to the Inspector of School's statement there are eightyfive Government and grant schools in Hongkong, which is an increase of two on the pre-· vious year. The average attendance is 5.4 as against 5,323, the increase being near divided between the upper and lawer grade schools. The academics, which are mu by private individuals, are also well attended an show that a very useful work is being done b those who have undertaken the task of initiating the latest generation into the mysteries of the three R's, Looking at most of the reports it would appear that great emphasis. is put upon the playing of games, and in the case of one school the Inspector remarks : "They. . . . are keen members of the Football League and play with a doggedness that deserves, but has hitherto failed to command, success, I lay some stress on these points because it is to such methods that attribute the really remarkable change noticeable in the intelligence of the senior pupils of the last few years." Speaking of the same school, which we may remark is the Sai-yingpun Anglo-Chinese School, Mr. E. A. Irving, the Inspector, observes: "Before then; an idea seemed almost universally prevalent that they came to school to learn as much commercial arithmetic and to read and write as much English as would get them a situation all else was vanity and vexation of spirit." . The writer makes some very sensible remarks on the subject of the allocation of scholarships. He observes that if the linking of the vernacular schools with the district schools, could be made general, the latter would no doubt reap a considerable benefit. It will be remembered that before a boy can enter them an entrance examination in written Chinese has to be passed. If this preliminary knowledge were acquired in schools under the control of the Department, not only would it fit, better with the pupils further studies in Chinese at the district schools, but also they would come to school with a good grounding in arithmetic, and geography and would, be able to concentrate their attention almost exclusively during the next two years on the acquisition of English. The Hongkong system of education has rightly made English the medium of instruction, The Hongkong boys are tacitly agreed to spend not more than five years in English schools. If then, any good use is to be made of the English acquired for the advancement of other studies, there must be no time lost in acquiring it All studies in the first 3 years should be subordinated thereto; and if some of them can be taken during a preliminary education at the vernacular schools, then so much the better. It is however to be feared, that the class of boys who attend the free vernacular schools under the grant code is not one that can afford even a five years' English education. Under the heading of "Visual Instruction" an interesting and instructive series of paragraphs record the difficulty of introducing the students to subjects which are not entirely germane to stateaided education. Two years ago: the Government subscribed \$3,000 towards a scheme, which had for its object the better knowledge of the mother country. Two lanterns and sets of slides were obtained and arrived in the Colony in the early part of last year. Considerable difficulty was experienced in bringing the pupils together to enjoy the advantages of this physical means of instruction and the rooms at the disposal of those responsible for the lantern exhibitions were found to be far from satisfactory. We should have immediately suggested that the pupils under their separate teachers should have been brought together in such a central building as the City Hall, but according to the Inspector of Schools there are many objections to such a course. After reading the remarks of Mr. Irving we remain unconvinced that if a popular series of lectures, accompanied by lantern illustrations, were given in the City, Hall at an hour which would not be too late for those attending except the infant classes there would not be a crowded attendance. In the United Kingdom dioramis are favoured and supported by the school authorities, and although the children have to pay a nominal fee for admission those shown. invariably prove successful. Why the same thing should not occur in Hongkong hardly appears from Mr. Irving's report. It is not

THE SUGAR TRADE,

necessary that the lecturers should have either

a profound or extensive knowledge of the sub-

ject with which they deal, provided they give

the main points; the details can be filled in by

the teachers -- At any rate we would recommend.

the subject to Mr. Irving's reconsideration.

Japanese exchanges by the mail this morning bring fresh evidence of the close watch kept on the staple industry of Hongkong by dur. commercial rivals in Japan. It has been a matter of common knowledge that the sugar industry during the past and current years has been beset by many difficulties, not least of all being the rise in exchange which penalizes the Hongkong sugar refining companies in

in Japan. While our local companies have. had to contend with difficulties over which they have no control it is some satisfaction to learn that in the period of adversity our rivals have not made much of the opportunity which circumptances combined to create in their favour. A vernscular contemporary, tianslated by the Japan Chronicle, finds a noticeable falling-off in the export of sugar from Japan this year. Our contemporary remarks that the largest market for Inpanese sugar abroad is the Yangtre valley, Manchuria and Korea coming second. It makes capital out of the fact that the Hongkong Sugar Refining Company was hard pressed by the Japanese sugar in China, and has been closely affected since last year. Seeing this, the Hongkong company reduced the price of sugar from 6.45 taels to : 5.85 , taels In the summer last year. This had little effect, and the price was further reduced in: 5.75 tacls, without effect. On the other hand, the export of Japanese, sugar swelled to an unparalleled extent, the stock of Hongkong sugar at Shanghai this year accumulating to 130,000 bags at one time. Surprised at this state of affairs, the Hongkong company has lowered its price several times since March last, and now it is selling at 5.1 tacks and has at last succeeded in beating Japanese sugar." This admission of defeat is encourage ing to Hongkong, but at what price the victory was obtained we have yet to learn. In January the Dairi Sugar, Refining Company shipped to hanghai 22,219 piculs. The figures fell off to 1,350 piculs in February, and none at all was shipped in March. In April the shipment amounted to only 2,025 piculs, and in May 2,430 piculs. The Japan Sugar Refining Com- and he sent the body to the mortuary. In the when it shipped 3,400 piculs. The following open, and the contents scattered about. It was figures show the export of sugar to China, known that deceased had \$400 in his box on Manchuria, and Korea during the first five the day of the murder, but there was no money months of this year:-Refining Refining Refining

Co. Piculs. Co. Piculs. Co. Piculs anuary ... 25,044 February ... 7,465 Merch 8,310 6,030 April 7,148 3,900 2,891 May 8,075 The export during the above five months was not more than 132,000 piculs, a remarkable falling-off as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This retrogression on the part of the Japanese combine will be joyful the quarters. The then saw the first and second news to mongkong whose product in the China market, we are glad to observe, has succeeded in rehabilitating itself into favour with the Chinese consumers. Our Kuhe contemporary is our authority for the statement that while Japanese export of sugar to China" in the earlier months of this year has fallen off. "Hongkong sugar has been selling rapidly." The stock at Shanghai, which at one time amounted to 130,000 bags, is now reduced to only 10,000 bags. When this fact is taken in o consideration, the depression of the export of Japanese sugar to China cannot be attri uted to the depression of trade in the Yangtze valley in consequence of the famine. Japanese sugar, it must be confessed, has been ousted by Hongkong sugar. The sugar exporters, however, are optimistic. They maintain that there are signs of trade revival in view of the promising crops this year. The season of business activity is about to set in. and they are confident of seeing a great increase in the business of sugar export after next month. Our contemporary, however, doubts whether these expectations can be realised, as the Hongkong company wil assuredly keep up its competition.

Celegram.

'HONGKONG TELEGRAPH' SERVICE.

THE LIANG-KWANG TTCEROYALTY: \rightarrow

REPORTED ACCEPTANCE OF SHUM'S RESIGNATION.

H.E. CHAN BIK APPOINTED SUCCESSOR

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th July,

5 10.55 a.m. It is reported from Peking that His Excellency Chan Bik, president of the Yuchuanpu (Ministry of Posts and Communications) will be apnointed Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces in succession to H.E. Shum,

whose resignation has been accepted It will be remembered that H.F. Chan Bik was the special commissioner who was appointed early this year to make a tour of inspection of the Provincial Mints in China. H.E. accorded a representative of the Hongkong Telegroph an interview during his brief stay in Hongkong after his visit to Canton,-Ed.,

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consul-General from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m., on the 13th inst. 13th, 7.30a.m. - Cyclone has crossed Ladrones Islands north of Guain moving probably

> ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDEK:

INDIAN WATCHMAN SENT TO HOSPITAL

A dastardly attempt was made this morning by some unknown person to murder an Indian watchman at East Point. Only the most meagre particulars could be obtained from the police to-day, but the facts are quite plain. 'Thewatchman lived alone in a small house in Morrison Street. Last night being very close, the Indian made up his bed on the sidewalk and went to sleep. He was awakened early this morning by someone who held him down and stabbed him in the face. The watchman put up a struggle, but he was overpowered by his assailant, who beat him into unconsciousness,

and fled. At about seven o'clock to-day, an Indian policeman, attached to No. r Police tation, found the watchman lying in the street, covered in blood. Sergeant Culliford was notified, and the watchman, after being temporarily treated, was sent to hospital. It was impossible at the present stage to extract further information from the man, but what was obtained seemed to have satisfied the police, and time, and a peculiar murmur passed over them we are given to understand that they have a clue, which will probably lead to an arrest in

the course of a few days. The watchman's wounds are serious, but there are fair chances of his recovery,

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE INDIAN MURDER "CASE.

At the Supreme Court last Thursday, before his Honour the Chief Justice the July Criminal Sessions o ched, when the charge of murder against Kaiser Singh, Poola Singh, Meher Singh, and Sorain Sin, h was called on for

The Hon, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney "eneral, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrel Crown Solicitor, of Messra. Dennys and Bowley, prosecuted, and Hon. Dr. Ho Kni, M H., C.M.O., instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended the

prisoners. Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

"he following jury was impannelled : Messis, S. S. Levy, T. Arnott, A. Course (foreman), E. A. Long, I. S. Gibson, D. Holland and W. Mc

The charge against the prisoners was that on the 15th May, 10 7, they did do to death and

murder one Mela, a watchman. The Attorney General said that the deceased was a watchman at No. 4, 1 ing Loon Lane He had a brother, also a watchman, and on the 16th a man named Thakur Singh-went to the brother and gave him certain information and in consequence of that the two men went to the premises; but found the outer gate locked. As it ought to have been oper they went and reported the matter to the Police and Sergeant Gordon went to the spot, and on climbing over the locked gate, and going to the deceased's quarters, found Mela in the kitchen covered with blood and quite daid, pany stopped shipments entirely until May, bedroom they found deceased's box broken there when the Police searched the premises. On the night of the murder the prisoners, met and went to the deceased's quarters, and there they made their arrangements. It would be proved that the first prisoner had a chopper, and the second a knife, and they went inside leaving the third and fourth prisoners on watch at the gate. The first two prisoners went to the kitchen of the deceased, but what actually took place there could not of course be ascertained, but a witness who would be called would state that he heard a cry, of 'murder" proceeding from prisoners walking away, the first carrying a chopper and the second at knife, both covered with blood, and there was also blood on their clothes. The first prisoner was heard to say, "Come; let us go; we have done the work." "Two constables on duty also heard the words. Later on the fourth prisoner was seen walking along the Praya at West Point with Thakur Singh, the man who went and gave the information to the brother of the deceased as mentioned, and which caused him to go with Thakur Singh 40 the godown where the deceased was employed as watchman. It is generally known that the Indian watchman in Hongkong were very

> of the deceased having \$400 in his box, after makiniz remittances to India. Dr. Heanly, Medical Officer in charge of the Public Mortuary, gave evidence as to the nature of the wounds on the body of the deceased, and said that the knife produced could not have caused the incised wounds, as, after giving his evidence at the preliminary inquiry he took the knife and found it too blunt to puncture skin : there must have been a sharppointed sword or knife used. The chapper produced would cause the other wounds. Evidence was adduced, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at to o'clock.

thrifty; were well paid, lived on next to nothing

and lent their savings out at enormous interest,

which would account for a man in the position

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED.

Last Friday at the Supreme, Court the case of the charge against the four Indians for the murder of one Mela, a watchman at the godowns at No 4 Hing Loon Lane, was continued when the brother of the deceased tool the stand and gave important evidence. With ress said he was called by Thakur Singh to go to his brother's place, and when they got there the gate being closed Thakur climbed over it, and after a few minutes he returned and said. "Your brother has been chopped," They then went and formed the police. He was sure his brother had no enemies, he was a neaceful man. He lived quietly and had saved up \$400. Witness knew all the prisoners, and did not know why they should wish his brother harm. His brother knew them too, but they were acquaintances and not friends. Witness identified the body of his brother to Sergeant Gordon, as well as the broken trunk and all the deceased's property scattered about, from his box, Sergeant Gordon having given his evidence i accordance with the opening statement the ease for the prosecution closed

Dr. Ho Kai said he had no witnesses, an addressed himself to the jury, and made a point of the fact that the principal witnesses were accomplices. Those were Thakur Singh and Kissen Singh, and it was for the jury to consider whether their evidence had been sufficiently corroborated. At the conclusion of Dr. Ho Kai's address, the Attorney General reviewed the evidence and said that while there was evidence principally of accomplices who had turned King's evidence, they told a straight story which was corroborated by the constables who had given evidence.

His Honour: You can't call them King's evidence—they have not received a pardon. The Attorney General: They have not received a pardon, my Lord, it is true, but they were discharged at the Police Court so that he prosecution might have their evidence,

and they are quite safe—they will not be proceded avainst. His Honour; Still they are not King's

evidence. The Attorney General: I submit, my Lore that they are. But that is of no importance they were at least accomplices, and knew a about the committal of the crime,

After the Attorney General had completed his address, his Honour the Chief Justice said that King's evidence meant when a participant in a crime confesses his guilt and receives a pardon in order that his evidence may be obtained in the interests of justice. Owing to the noise, said his Honour, made by the fans, he did not catch the remark of the Attorney General that the two principal witnesses were accomplices, and that is why he wondered how the two men. I new so much about the crime, and yet were not charged as accessories both before and after the crime.

His Honour then reviewed the evidence and at 11.55-a.m. the jury-retired to consider the

.The jury returned into Courtat 12.35 p.m. and returned a vordict of guilty against all the prisoners, but in the case of the third prisoner guilty in lesser degree. His Honour, then assuming the black cap,

passed sentence of death upon each in ture. The Court was crowded with Indians at the as the sentence was pronounced.

CONSPIRING TO DEFRAUD. In this case Li Leung, the young man who sued for an order to set aside a certain indenture of morigage dated the asth March, as

was executed when he was alleged to be a minor, was charged with conspiring todefraud, in conjunction with other persons unknown, one Mah Fuk Sek, out of the sum of

The Attorney General prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stenvenson, of Messrs, Deacon, Looker and Deacon, defended the prisoner, and entered a plea of

Mr. Sinde said that the prisoner was a scion of a very respectable family, and was, although so y ung a married man with one child. He lived up till last year at the family house, when his mother, a lady of strong character sent him to Hongkong to learn kinglish, and here he unfortunately fell into the hands of nider men and was led into a life of vice, and to carry on his career he was advised to represent himself as being of full age. 'He did not know that he was doing very wrong; he was a man of not very great intellect, and might, in fact, be called a fool, and the act he was induced to comcit was partly stupid if partly criminal. But he was not one of those criminals who deserved a heavy punishment, as one who preyed upon society, and he would ask for a lenient penalty. The man had already suffered for his fault by worry of mind, besides having been already in

The Attorney General said the facts of the case were too new for it to be necessary for him to say anything and he would leave it it his Lordship's hands.

His Hongur said that under all the circumstances he thought the justice of the case would be met by a sent-nce of 12 months' imprisonment without hard labour. RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

The next case was that of Wong Kan ulius Li Chien, who after being banished from the Colony for a period of five years from the 19th June, 1906, returned to the Colony and was arrested on the 16th lune, 1907.

The Attorney General prosecuted, and the following jury was impannelled: -- Messrs. Louis. A. Rose (foreman), Alex. Bain, Luigi A. Musso, Salvadore Musso, R. Lawrenz, P. Maria Nolasco da Silva, and Ernest Gamble.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The police records were produced giving photograph, finger marks and description of

the prisoner. Prisoner strenuously denied that he had ever been banished, and the jury said they wished to see the scars described as being on his body, and retired at 1 p.m. for the purpose. After the examination the jury said they were

satisfied that the prisoner was the banished man, and his Honour sentenced the prisone to twelve months hard labour. This closed the Criminal Sessions, and the

jutors were dischanged.

HOW TO SECURE TRADE OF

BUSINESS TRIP PROPOSED.

Suggesting that the Seattle Chamber of Commerce send a deputation of its members to the principal Chinese ports to meet the commercial bodies of those cities and thereby engender more friendly relations between the commercial and trade interests of the Cocident and Orient, but especially for Senttle's benefit, and declaring that the lack of American intercourse, with the Flowery Kingdom is due, not to the exclusion laws, but to the abuse of them by petty officials on the Pacific coast, Fletcher Brockman, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association for China and Korea, yesterday addressed the Chamber of Commerce, reports the Seattle Post of 19th ult. He told of the field of commerce it awakened China, which lies open to the nation that will go after it in the right way. The speaker took occasion to pay high compliments to Chinese character. Mr. Brockman said, in

"China is destined to be the centre of the new world of civilization. I feel that the Chinese are the equals, if not the superiors, of any people of Asia. There is no people whose reliability is more thoroughly developed or whose generosity is greater. When a Chinaman gets ahead in a business sense he wants increase and he does not remain idly in his past condition. He is one of a people which appreciates all the demands of civilization and he spends his money freely. One of the great mistakes we have made in America is to assume an easy feeling of superiority. We have either spurned or patronized the Chinese

and they rightly resented it. "Scattle's position has been different from that of the rest of the country, and I do not intend to flatter when I say that your city's attitude toward Chinese is something of which the nation may well be proud.

"The transformation in China's educational system has been absolute and complete. The system which has held sway for 2,000 years was changed two years ago by the stroke of the pen of the Dowager Empress. The best modern education, that of Japan and America, has been adopted. American education really the ideal of China. This has resulted in the sending of thousands of students abroad to study the conditions in other countries, and every one of these becomes an apostle for Western things. What this means to commerce is obvious.

"The entire industrial system of China has also changed. The reason for the tardy introduction of railroads in the empire is due to the fact that heretofore other nations have always used them for purposes of conquest and so far have succeeded in creating a panic every time the subject is broached.

"Because American promoters have not kept their promises that no other foreign canital should own these railroads it is almost impossible to get any concessions from the of Y3,000,000 producing capacity 600 barrels

"The American missionary, from the business point of view, has been an advertisement for the West. His clothes, schools and the materials he brings with him are effective in stimulating trade with our nation. He has created good feeling and good will toward us, and is, there fore, a real asset,

"The Chinese do not object to the exclusion act but they do object to being invited to an exposition afterward, to be caught at San' Francisco and humiliated. Resentment for this petty treatment accorded them by petty officials it at the bottom of the recent boycott. "If we wish to get the trade of China we must put brains and enterprise into our com-

money to pay for the floor they needed but dition of our merchants marine has also much to do with it.

other countries have greater success.

understanding between the two nations, and stroke you could make to render a real

service to American trade." counsel and address.

HONGKONG WAZER POLO SHIELD, COMPETITION.

FIRST ROUND.

The first two matches in the Hongkong Water, Polo Shield Competition were contested last Thursday afternoon at the V.R.C. enclosure before a large gathering of military and civilian speciators.

V.R.C. "A" TEAM WA. R.E. "B" TRAM. The V:R.C. team seemed to have had the better of the game throughout and had little difficulty in scoring 7 goals in the first half and 5 goals in the second half to their opponents'

Considering that the R.E. " B" team are quite new to the game, it was generally conceded that they played well and tried to score but without success. The following is the V.R.C. "A" Team :-H.

A. Lammert (Capt.), L. E. Lammert, H. C. Sayer, N. H. Alves, A. V. Barros, J. M.: Roza; Pereira and P. M. Remedios. E7TH CO., R G.A. WE R.E. "A", TEAM.

These teams next met, soon after the first match. This was by far the more interesting match of the afternoon as both sides seemed to be more evenly matched. The Artillery mon, however, had the game in their favour, through being able to handle the ball better, and after the whistle went for half time, they had 3 goals to their credit against nil. In the second half the Engineers made many attempts' to score but were unsuccessful through not being able to shoot quicker, and the Artillery men scored another a goals before the game ended, thus

making the score, 7 goals to nil. It is rather difficult at the moment to say who will carry off the Shield this year, as there is plenty of time for the weaker teams to improve by hard practice. Opinions incline in favour of the Corinthian Club with the Artillerymen as their most dangerous opponents.

> RICE MARKET IN JAPAN. AHNORMAL PRICES RULING. .

According to the Japan Chronicle the rice market in Japan has gone up abnormally of late. The rate-is ruling at over Y17 per koku, for so doing is to be provided. Permission is and the retail price advanced in Kobe to over 20 sen per sho which is said to be a record price for the city. Loud complaints are being heard from the poorer classes as to the dearness of rice. In an article the Osaka Shimpo observes that the present quotations on the rice-market form a record. The causes which are forcing up the market may be varied, continues the Osaka journal, but the general appreciation able and feasible nature and not of the visionof commodities and the increase of Land-tax ary type which experience has shown is by no may be the principal factors. The failure means infrequent. The issue of this Decree, of crops in Russia and China may also be responsible in some measure for rise of the | the original one dealing with the subject, would market, but this having no direct bearing on seem to imply that the Empress-Dowager is in the corn market of Japan, its influence on the Japanese rice market may soon disappear. It is generally admitted that the price of rice has been comparatively low. and that it was only natural that it should go up. The advance in the price of rice will increase the difficulty of the poorer classes to get a living, and will affect the country economically, but on the other hand it will increase the

profit of the farmers, with the result of an enliancement in the value of land, which will give an inducement to capitalists to invest their money in real estate. The price of rice forms a most important question for the consideration of the economic circles of Japan, and it requires very careful study. The improvement of the living of the masses and the steady increase in the population will naturally in constitutional character of the Government in crease the demand for rice, the output of rice | ancient China; and maintained that at that in Japan will in time become inadequate to remote period there were germs of a constitumeet the demand, and the importation of tional tendency ingrained in the national mind cereals will rapidly increase. A large area of of China; and the inference was drawn that, waste land still awaits cultivation, and the even so long after, they may be expected to method of tilling land still leaves room for germinate and ripen under favourable conmuch improvement, so that the advance of ditions. The most hopeful feature in the situathe price of rice may hasten the cultivation of Lion at the present time is undoubtedly the fact waste land and also bring about an improvement in the methods, of tilling the soil.

FLOUR TRADE IN JAPAN. STEADY INCREASE IN IMPORTATION.

The importation of American flour continues to increase steadily and last year the importation amounted to 3,500,000 bushels. When this is added to the flour produced in Japan, the total annual consumption of flour in this country amounts to over 4,200,000 bushels The marked increase of the importation of flour since the Russo-Japanese war has given an incentive to the flour-milling industry in Japan, with the result that old companies have extended their works and new companies have rapidly been formed. There are now 21 new milling companies, and according to the vernacular papers the output of flour in 24 hours when these new mills come into full operation is estimated at 5,480 barrels, or 21,921 bags, in addition to some, 19,200 bags produced by the old mills. In addition there are two mills in Manchuriathe Changehung flour mill and Manchuria flour mill, these two mills producing 400 bar rels each. When the output of the mill at Hankow, 400 barrels, is added, the daily out put of flour in Japanese mills in the Far Eas will amount to 25.812 barrels or 774,360 bags a month -0.202;320 bags a year. Assuming the demand for flour in Japan is 4,500,000 bags a year, there will be an excess .. supply of nearly that amount-i.e, the output will be nearly double the present demand. The principal mills are Imperial Flour Mill Company, with a capital of Y500,000; producing capacity 500 barrels day; the Toa Flour Mill, with a capital of the Meiji Flour Mill, capital Y500,000, producing capacity 500 barrels; Dai Nippon Flour Mill. Ycho,coo, producing capacity 500 bar rels the Nisshin Flour Mill, capital Ysco.coc and producing capacity 400 barrels, the Mog Flour Mill (at Kanagawa), producing capacity too barrels; the Changchung Flour Mi producing capacity 400 barrels; and the flour mill at Hankow, producing capacity 600 barrels.- Japan Chronicle.

> "HOOLIGANISM" IN KOBB. NOTHER OUTRAGE

The Japan Chronicle of 7th inst. says:1-On merce. We must go over here to stay with Friday afternoon at about a o'clock four the people and study their wants. This is why | children were on the Minatogawa bank, when one of them, a girl of twelve, was enticed by "In the famine the people affected had a coolie, about 23 years of age, to leave the others. When a little distance away he picked could not get it because of our trade relations up the child and carried her to the Minatogawa and transportation facilities. The present con- tunnel. The other children, frightened, ran and informed the mother of the girl, Information was at once given to the police, and a number "I would suggest that the Seattle Chamber of constables were immediately sent to the of Commerce send a deputation to China to | Minatogawa bank. The girl was met proceed. meet with the chambers of the principal | jog towards ber home. She was weeping and cities for the purpose of creating a better very frightened. The man outraged her and then ran away towards Nagata, going out by that in 1909 you be especially courteous to the western end of the tunnel. Up to about 6 your Chinese visitors. It would be the best | n.m. a number of men' suspected of being the assailant were apprehended, but, they were all allowed their liberty as there was no evidence The Chamber of Commerce unanimously against them. The culprit is still at large. expressed its appreciation of Mr. Brockman's | He is said to be the type of coolie employed in the iron works.

A CUNSTITUTION FOR CHINA!

February 18 of this year will be memorable as being the date on which the Empress Dowager issued a Decree stating that, owing to the dangers overhanging the Empire, she had decided to grant a Constitution and a Parliament to the country. To prepare for the coming changes thus indicated Her, Majesty sought to impress upon the officials and people the importance of avoiding the barmful habits hitherto prevalent in officialdom, to seek : merely to make things look well on the surface without paying attention to the quality of the substance. The promulgation of this Edict not unnaturally created a great deal of mild excitement. It was discussed by the native Press which, apparently, was unanimous in expressing satisfaction in yiew of the contemplated change; it became a subject for rejoicing and patriotic speech-making in some educational establishments; whilst the Chinese com-mercial world, in Shanghai as elsewhere, was: not slow to join in the chorus of jubilation. It? may be useful in this connexion to call to mind that it was only last year that an Imperial Edict to abolish the old system of official promotion by literary examination was issued. This was practically the opening of the door of preferment to men who had been trained, not only in the Chinese Classics, but also in the arts and sciences of the modern world, and may be, perhaps, from some points of view looked upon as a preliminary step which was gradually to prepare the way for the introduction of a Constitution and a Parliament. It was almost generally understood at the

time when this Edict was issued that some of

the highest officials were not altogether in favour of the proposed change, not primarily because they did not believe that a Constitution and a Parliament would be highly advantageous to the country, but rather because of the grave doubts they entertained as to the fitness of the people to have such heavy responsibilities imposed upon them. Public attention has once again been directed to this "subject by the issue of a Decree on the 8th instant granting permission to any one to present suggestions to the Throne as to the best and speediest manner of introducing parliamentary representation and a Constitution in the Empire. Every facility to be given to those residing in Peking, irrespective of personal rank or standing, to present their memorial through the Censorate, whitst those in the Provinces may do so through their Viceroys, Governors and Tartar-Generals. The stipulation is made, however, that these high officials must first see to it that the suggestions presented shall be of a workwhich may be regarded as supplementary to earnest in her desire to bring about these stupendous changes, in the administrative machinery of the Empire. It also furnishes a gratifying indication that she is fully awake to the necessity of endeavouring to gain the cooperation of all who may be in any way qualified to offer wise suggestions as to the way in h which the great work contemplated can best

Students of Chinese history will not need to

be reminded that there is sufficient document-

be undertaken.

ary proof that three millenniums ago the Chinese people had some rudimentary conceptions of freedom and popular representation. H.E. the former Chinese Minister to Great Britain, in a paper recently read by him before the "China Society" in- London, pointed out the the Empress-Dowager has seen the wisdom of ascertaining the views and inviting the opinions of the people as well as the officials of the country-surely something new under the sun as far as China is concerned. On the other hand, however, it must not be forgotten that it is but a short time since the Councillors on Internal Government Reform received memorials from all the Viceroys, Governors and Tartar-Generals concerning the reorganization or arrangement of the various. Provincial Administrations which, perhaps, may be considered in some respects as preliminary to the introduction of a Constitution. The longest memorial was from H.E. Chang Chih-tung, dealing in detail with the great harm, which, he believes, both Government and people will receive if the various Provincial Governments were rearranged at the present juncture. He based his objections on the contention that as the peopleare not so well educated and enlightened as foreigners, bad characters and ignorant people might take advantage of the self-administrative powers conferred on them for mischievous purposes. He also referred to the lack of experienced and suitable officials and others to perform the various duties after the reorganization. Notwithstanding that this would seem to imply that the reform movement is to be suspended for the time being, it cannot but be conceded that the recent Edict must have the effect of reviving the hopes of all who are anxious to see the much needed reforms brought about as speedily as possible. The Edict latel / issuedcommanding Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the various Ministries to examine a number of men of ability coming under their notice as fitted to occupy important posts, and, after recording the qualifications of such persons, to hold them in readiness for presentation to the Throne for selection, is a step in the right direction, tending as it does to eliminate nepotism and the selection for important posts of unsuitable men. Finally, the Decree issued on the 7th instant in which all officials, high and low, are requested to use their best endeavours and energies in advancing and putting all reforms in order, to prepare the country for a Constitution and parliamentary representation, is a most hopeful indication of the views held at the present time by the Empress-Dowager and her advisors,-

BANKKUPICY

DEBTOR'S PETITION. Before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction last Thursday, Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messra Wilkinson and Grist, appeared and applied on behalf of Yel Chung Wing, Yei Koi Chung, Yei Yuk Ming, and Tam Man Sheung, lately carrying on business under the name and style of Tung Fat Lung Kee, at No. 310 Queen's Road Central, for an adjudication order and a re-

ceiving order of the estates of the petitioners. Mr. Grist said that the liabilities of the petitioners amounted to \$10,300 and the assets to \$314.60 cash in the hands of Mr. Grist and \$7,700 in book debts the majority of which they believed to be good and

The Official Receiver said he bad no oblection to the order being made, and the order was made accordingly, the Official Receiver to be Trustee.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE MASS MEETING.

FORMATION OF "THE KWANGTUNG

CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 12th July.

The much talked of mass meeting for the election of a board of directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company took place at the Company's office yesterday. There were present some eight hundred shareholders together with the Provincial Judge, Kung Sum Tsam, who presided over the meeting. the two Magistrates of Namhoi and Punyu the Police officials, the Brigadier-General of Kwangchow and the representatives of the different railway companies throughout the Empire, and many others. At 7 a.m. the Provincial Judge with the other officials arrived at the Company's office with several hundred troops and posted them along the Po Wah Fong Street, in which the Company's office is situated, for protection purposes in care of emergency. No other persons were allowed to pass through this street except those who could produce admission tickets and prove that they were going to take part at the meeting. From 9 o'clock in the morning, ballot "commenced to be taken, and votes were cast in the ballot boxes, which were not opened until noon, when all the shareholders who had applied for admission tickets were present. gun, was fired to announce the opening of the ballot boxes, and the votes were taken out one by one by Mr. Ha Yang-sang, who passed them on to the Provincial Judge, who in turn handed them to another person, who read out the name of the nominee. As one ballot was opened, the name of the person nominated was at once recorded and his name posted on the wall, whilst the original ballot papers were again put into other boxes which were afterwards sealed up by the Provincial Judge himself. The counting of the votes could not be completed until about seven o'clock in the

Mr. Lo Po-shun, formerly member of the late board of directors of the Company, secured 106 votes with shares amounting to 755,200; Mr., Wong Shiu-ping, formerly vice-president of the Company, secured 260 | may require special attention in hospital withvotes with shares amounting to 646,900; Sir Chuntung Liang Cheng 142 votes with shares amounting to 556,300; Mr. Li Kingfun 137 .votes with shares amounting 'to 366,300; H. E. Chang Pat-sze 155 votes with shares amounting to 326,900; etc.

Mr. Lo Po-shun thus having secured the greatest number of votes was therefore elected President; and Mr. Wong Shiu-ping, being second in the number of votes, was thus appointed Vice-President, whilst the rest will be appointed to the board of

The provincial Judge first 'made a speech before the meeting, and all those present were quite orderly, and the meeting passed

off without any hitch, and quite quietly. After the meeting the Provincial Judge drafted two telegrams, one to be sent to the Ministry of Communications and Posts at Peking, the other to Shanghai to H.E. when the Judge left the office. The Judge will again proceed to the Company's Office this morning, to check the ballot papers.

Before the ballots were opened, a group photograph was taken of all those present. Two large flags were hoisted over the door of the office and excellent accommodation was provided for all shareholders as well as all representatives of the Press and others.

Now as the difficulty and trouble of the company have been settled by this mass meeting for the election of the board of directors, which passed off far more quietly and harmoniously than anticipated, it is to be hoped that the working of the Company will be in future carried on in a satisfactory

A RAILWAY BANK. : 2:

In reference to the meeting of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company held at the Company's Office on the 10th instant, with regard to the opening of a railway bank in connection with the Company, the following resolutions were passed:-(1) That Mr. Lau Siu-chuk who holds 40,000 railway shares, and is the originator of the suggestion for the opening of the bank, and who has drawn up regulations governing it, be appointed Manager of the bank without further election. (2) That the Bank be styled "The Kwangtung Bank," without the addition of the word "Railway," as the railway is subject to be returned to the Government after a certain number of years, whilst the Bank is not. (3) That an attempt be made to get the agreement for the construction of the Canton-Macao Railway cancelled and the line be built with funds | season. of this Company. (4) That twenty honorary members be selected from the different Charitable Institutions, etc., to help the Company's officials in their work, and be subject to change annually.

sident and vice-president of the Company when elected are to hold office for a term of two years and may remain in office if found satisfactory.

CAPE COLLINSON LIGHT.

PROPOSED ALTERATION.

On and after the 1st October, 1907, Cape Collinson Light will be 3rd order, occulting; visible 16 miles.

The new light will be exhibited from the existing tower, will show white and red between the same bearings as at present, and will be occulted for 3 seconds every to seconds.

During the work of alteration, the existing fixed light will be exhibited from a platform prected alonguide the tower, at the same cleva-

KUWLOUN-CANTON RAILWAY.

HEALTH OF THE EMPLOYEES.

Dr. J.C. Thompson, Railway Medical Officer, writes in his annual report for 1906:---The report of the Railway Medical Officer. for the year 1906 can only be of a limited character, owing to the fact that systematic medical records only began to be made to wards the end of the year. In future years the usual statistical form of report will be

2. The British Section of the Kowloon Canton Railway is to extend over a line o twenty-one miles from Hunghom to the neighbourhood of Sham-chile, including a tunnel through the Kowloon range of hills, and already operations are in progress at many points along this line. Between four and five thousand men were, engaged on the works during the latter part of the year, and the number is being rapidly increased as new sections are taken in hand. There are two permanent camps, one at the Tunnel South Face near Kau-lung-tsai, where in December there were employed twelve; Europeans, thirty Indians, and seven hundred Chinese, the other at the Tunnel North Face near Kang-hau in the Sha-tin valley, where in December the number of employées was seven Europeans seventy-two Indians, and five hundred Chinese. A storeyard has been established at Tai-koktsui, a sub-storeyard at Lok-lo-ha, on Tide Cove off Mirs Bay, and an extensive brick-field, with Indian labour, near Tai-po; and temporary camps, which will be moved as needs of the work may demand, exist at intervals between Hung-hom and Fan-ling, some four miles be-

yond Tai-po. 3. It became apparent early in the year that a special Medical Officer for the Railway would be necessary, but it was not uni October that such an officer became available. From 4th May Dr. H. Macfarlane acted as Railway Medical Officer, and did what was essential at the camps, in addition to his own duties in Kowloon. On 4th October, Dr. J.W. Hartley arrived in the Colony, and assumed the office. On 7th December he was transferred to other duty, and I was appointed to the post. On 24th August Mr. Chan Hin Fan. a licentiate of the Hongkong College of Medicine, was appointed to be Chinese Medical Officer resident at the Tunnel North Face camp; and on the 14th November the Railway authorities were granted permission to avai themselves of the Government Dispensary under Mr. Lau Lai, Chinese Medical Officer at Tai-no, for treatment of native employées on

the section of the line near Tai-po. 4. A medical office and dispensary have been established at Tunnel South Face, and also at Tunnel North Face, it is proposed to erect a small hospital at each of these camps. These hospitals will be centres for dealing with out-patients, and for the rendering of first aid in serious emergency through accident or otherwise, and will contain one or two wards for the in-patient of Chinese employees who out the necessity of skilled nursing.

5. European employees are treated by the medical officer in their own quarters for brief illnesses, or for conditions not requiring trained nursing; for more serious aitments they are transferred to the Government Civil Hospital. Similar arrange vents are meantime made for Indiana; it is under consideration at to whether the proposed camp hospitals should make local provision for the treatment of Indians. Chinese cases of a serious or chronic char acter are sent to the Government Civil Hos

pital or Tung Wa Hospital, as in each case considered most fitting. .6. For the removal of sick from the various camps to the hospitals in Victoria, an arrange ment has been made for their transference by the Kowloon sanitary staff on telephonic requisition to the Yaumati Disinfecting Station. at a fixed rate to be paid by the railway for each case thus transferred, the rate being so estimated as to cover wages of men, cost transport over the harbour, and tear and wear of ambulances. This arrangement secures Viceroy Shum, reporting the result of the prompt and expeditions transfer of the patients meeting. It was a little after ten o'clock by persons who are accustomed to doing such questions of the disinfection of ambulances will be directly under the control of the Sanitary

Board's employees 7. The question of the severe prevalance di malaria, among employees of railway of all nationalities became a very sesious one during the latter part of the year. Accurate figures are not at my disposal, but it will give some idea of the state of affairs when it is mentioned that on one day in October over fifty coolies belonging to the South Face camp were removed to hospital, most of them suffering from malaria; and that at the North Face camp eighty-one cases of this disease came under treatment in November, and one hundred and twenty-four in December. Work at the ends of the tunnel was in consequence seriously hindered during the autumn months. -A-few-cases of dysontery and some of beri-beri also occurred at both camps; but otherwise cases coming under observation were principally boils and ulcers resulting for the most part from skin abrasions sustained on the works. Cases of serious accidental injury have fortunately thus far been few.

8. Under instructions from His Excellency the Governor, I made a special visit to the Bouth Face camp on 3rd September to report regarding the causation of the prevalence of malaria there, and on 25th October I similarly inspected and reported on the neighbourhood of the North Eace camp. In both localities I found conditions existing that fully accounted for the severe epidemics that prevailed, into which, however, I need not enter I here in any detail ; and in each case I made a series of recommendations for the amelioration of these conditions. My recommendations have been largely carried into effect; and further works are now in progress that may be expected to greatly improve matters in this respect before the advent of the next malaria

PHILIPPINE NAVY YARD.

Station were discharged yesterday, by order of benefit of his firm, or of the firm in which he for them. The troops sent from Nanking were reports the Manila Times of 6th inst.

unexpected, no reason for the action being | -and was acting on his behalf and with his | escaped up river going in merchant steamers. assigned, so far as can be ascertained, by connivance, Captain Harris.

take the places of discharged men and it is defendant was that he considered it had so was first obtained by telegraph from H.E. understood that a number of carpenters have been made clear that there had been legal Tuan Fang, Viceroy of the Liangkiang proalready been hired in Manila and are on their negligence on the part of the plaintiff in vinces, and the superior officer of the officials

this morning from what is considered an aby byidence that the money was used, in paying solutely reliable source. Details are lacking. | off the debts of the plaintiff's firm, in which late Governor En Min in which case both the Gaptain Harris is at Olongapo and could not | the son, or alleged son, was a partner. Under be communicated with by the hour of going | all the circumstances his Honour said he must to press. The Japanese Consul was seen with order the plaintiff to pay the costs, reference to the matter, ... He stated that he had received no official or private information of the reported action of Captain Harris.

THE PETE AT CANTON.

REJOICINGS ON THE "PAUL BEAU.

Last Saturday evening, the as Peul Bean was beautifully illuminated at her moorings in Wing Lok Street wharf, Chinese and Japanese lanterns, electric globes, etc., making a very pleasing effect, the illumination being an indication of what the participators in the fete organized by the Committee of the French National Festival would see the next evening at Canton. At it o'clock the yessel left the wharf. The programme of the fête meant two nights on board ship, and as the cabins were naturally. all given to the first comers, numbers were disappointed in not finding berths. The young and courageous ones availed themselves of lounges on deck, but many were those who turned back, when they found that sleeping accommodation in the cabins could not be had; As it was the best was done. The

Paul Bean arrived early in the morning at Canton. Guides were at once in evidence to take visitors to the City, whither quite a number of passengers went, and others prepared themselves for the reception at the Franch Consulate, where M. Veroudard, the amiable Consul for France, received the congratulations of visitors. After the reception at the Consulate all Shameen was on b ard the Paul Beau, where Madame Pasquet, the wife of the agent of the company at Canton, with characteristic French amiability, and aided by Capt, Lapicque, the director of the Company, entertained the visitors. The reception on board being less official and almost improvised was none the less cordial and full of life. The French Colony was aboard in a body, including many ladies. Mr. Mansfield, H.B.M. Consul-General, and Miss Mansfield, Mr. King, the Commissioner of Customs, the American Consul, the commanders of the various gunboats in port, were all on board the Paul Beau. Everything went on merrily, the excellent orchestra and good French champagne aiding not a little towards the realization of mutual satisfaction. Everything contributshow that the swients was not only most cordial, but also universally upheld. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the series of matches and other sports were gone through by the sailors of the British, American, German and French gunboats-all rivalling in a most friendly manner to make a good show; and judging from the peals of laughter and applause, the speciators were well pleased with the afternoon's entertainment Messrs, Knott,

this part of the programme, may be congratulated on the success of their efforts. . The spectacle of the evening was the illumination of the Bund and gardens, and the frontage of several houses, which made a very pleasing spectacle. Blue, white and red were conspicuous everywhere. The illuminations and bunting on the Beau were seen to great advantage from the shore. Flower boats and sampans and boats of all sizes and descriptions surrounded the ship, all anxious to get a good place of vantage to enjoy the displey of fireworks which was started immediately after the dinner offered at the French Consulate to the French colony. About to o'clock Col. Young, the commander of the Chinese guard of the Concession, gave the signal and for two hours there was a continuous rattle of firecrackers and general display of fireworks, the noise being such that very little could be heard of the concert which was being played in the Gardens by the Calcutta Band, the wind, which at this time increased in force, helping not a little to make the music inaudi-

isserand and Martel, who were in charge of

ble. On the Bund, shortly after midnight, the spectators began to disperse and by that time. the Paul Bean was supposed to leave, but the number of boats around her and in front of the was three-quarters of an hour before Capt. pass. At one o'clock the way was made and amidst cheers from the ship and shore and this port, the Viceroy states as follows :-the singing of the Marsellaise and selections by the band the vessel gradually left her moor- tion this morning of the cadets of the Gendarings and Shameen was lost sight of in the merie School of Anking by H.E. En Min, immigrants dumped in East London. darkness. All were tired, but none the less | Governor of Anhui, and just as his Excellency all had the feeling and satisfaction of having | had arrived in the school quarters, the Assishad a good time. Messrs. Barretto & Co., the tant Di ector of the School, Taotai Hsii Hsiagents of the French line of Canton steamers, I ir, suddenly, held up a revolver and fired at may be congratulated on the success of their | Governor, En Min. The shots followed each enterptise in sending the Paul Beau to Canton

THE DISPUTED MORTAGE.

on Saturday.

WHO PAYS THE COSTS?

Hon, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. A. G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared before their Honours the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge sitting as a Full Court in Appellate Jurisdiction, to argue on the subject of the payment of the costs in the case of Long Kee versus Ng Wai. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. G.

Hall Brutton appeared for the defendant. In this case the plaintiff stated that on his return to Hongkong he was surprised to receive a demand from the defendant for the repayment of the sum of,\$10,000 advanced on a mortgage. of plaintiff's property, such mortgage having been executed during the plaintiff's absence in Australia.

Judgment had been given in this case for the plaintiff, but costs had been ordered to be paid by the plaintiff, as it was held that both parties had been swindled by some party or parties unknown, and the defendant was the most unfortunate.

Mr. Pollock a goed that as there was negligence on the part of the defendants in not making sufficient investigation before accepting the mortgage and making the advance.

Mr. Pollock continued his arguments up to and after the tiffin adjournment and subsequently quoted at some length authorities to show why the plaintiff should not pay the costs his point being that there was not, and could not be, any neglect or misconduct on the part of the plaintiff, and therefore the Court had no discretion to deprive 'the successful suitor of his costs.

said that the defer ce held that the proceeds of tents, viz., Kuang Fu-re, Chen Peh-ping and tion was passed to the effect that the pre- bourers employed at the Olongapo Neval of the plaintiff and for the pow at large. A strict search is being made: By far the commonest operations performed Captain Herris, commandant of the station, had been a partner before, his point being that sent at daybreak this morning to hold points the result of trachoma. the signatory to the mortgage was the plain- along the river The order of dismissal was summary and tiffs own son-which the plaintiff had denied

> After further argument his Honour the Chief | kept for these men." An effort is now being made by the naval Justice said the reason why he ordered the authorities at Olongapo to secure Chinese to plaintiff to pay the costs of the unsuccessful execution of Heli Hei-lin that permission to do leaving the title deeds about in his house in at Anking. The news of the summary dismissal of all such a way that anybody frequenting the house, Japanese at Olongapo was received in Manila | could get hold of them. It had been shown in

> > and the order was made accordingly. The Full Court adjourned still die

ZHB BACTBRIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. H. Macfarlane, medical officer in charge, writes in his annual report for 1906.

Dr. C. M. Heanley the newly appointed Assistant Bacteriologist, arrived in the Colony on 4th April, 1906. In addition to his duties at the Public Mortuary, he regularly assists mo in the general routine bacterlological examina-In addition he has carried on a certain amount of research work. Without his assistance, it would have been impossible to have started the Laboratory as an Institute for general work and research study. BUILDINGS.

The Institute was opened for routing bacferiological examinations and research work, on the 15th March, 1 ob. From this time onwards, the Bacteriologist confined his attention almost entirely to the fittings and equipment of the building for all kinds of research work, 'As' these are somewhat complicated, and require considerable care and time, it was found impossible to commence thorough research work until later in the year. A ful description of the buildings and the accommodation provided was supplied by the Honourable the Director of Public Works in his Appual Report for the year 1905. In my opinion, the buildings have special qualifications for carrying out bacteriological examinations and research. The laboratory accommodation is excellent; and with stables and animal houses completes a compound admitting of the most varied experimental work. Each laboratory is fully equipped with the necessary apparatus according to requirement. A microphotographic apparatus has been ordered from ome, and will be fitted up in one of the rooms specially prepared for this class of work. Another room is specially reserved for conducte ing any experimental or other research work which may be necessary from time to time. At present, arrangements are being made to have this room fitted with electrical apparatus in order to conduct certain important experiments

on the action of light on bacteria. The complete apparatus for the manufacture of vaccine lymph, in accordance with the methods employed in the Government Laboratories in London, has been fitted up in the

Serum Laboratory, and gives satisfaction. A hot room is provided in the basement for the incubation of bacteria on a large scale as in the production of toxins used in the preparation of different sers.

The animal houses are fitted so that they may be used for animals employed in the testing and production of toxins and sera. The smaller rooms are used for breeding

SHANGHAL DOCKS.

A POOR DIVIDEND.

We are in receipt of the following communcation from Messrs, E. S. Kadooris & Co. :--"We are informed by telegraphic advices from Shanghai, that the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld., has declared a dividend of Tis. 3 per share for the year ending 3oth April, 1907. The meeting is advertised to be held on the 30th instant and the transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd

THE ANKING ASSASSINATION.

The N. C. D. News translates the following from the Universal Gazette published on the oth inst.:-" in a circular note dated Satur-Bund formed such a compact mass that it | day, 6th instant, to the various territorial Taotais of this Vicerovalty from H.E. Vicerov Mathis could find a way clear for the ship to I Tuan Fang, of Nanking, of which a copy was received by his Honour Taotai Jui Cheng of

During the annual examination and inspecother in rapid succession so that his Excellency was hit in several places and in consequence of the wounds received he died at two o'clock the same afternoon (Saturday). Hail Hai-lin was arrested and openly declared that he had had in his mind the overthrow of all Manchus for over ten years. At a conference of the Provincial Treasurer Judge and Territorial Taotai, it was unanimously agreed that the assassin should be summarily executed; which was accordingly done. The Viceroy has now dispatched Chu En-fo (Salt Intendent and Acting Customs Taotai of anking) with a detachment of picked troops and the two cruisers Klangyues and Nanshin to Anking to suppress any disorders that may arise through the assassination, and the said Taotai has been instructed to investigate-matters and mete out any punishment that may be necessary. The receivers of this circular note are hereby instructed to keep a sharp watch within their several jurisdictions so that they may be prepared to deal with any rising that may occur n the part of such desperadoes, of which Hsu Hai-lin is an example."

AFTER THE MURDER.

The same paper also publishes a circular note dated the 7th instant from the provincial authorities at Anking addressed to the Taotais of Wulip, Kinking and Shanghai, of which we

translate the following :-"After we had meted capital punishment to Han Hai-lin, there was general rejoicing throughout the city of Anking and a panic was therefore that the defendant should pay the thereby allayed. His late Excellency Governor En Min was laid in his coffin at noon to-day. Soldiers sympathizing with the political sim of-Hau Hai-lin had been placed by him as guards of the Armoury of the Board of Ordnance and these upon being ordered to hand over their charge, resisted the troops sent to disarm them. In consequence of this a fight ensued in which all the malcontents were either slain or made prisoners. After a partial inquiry had been held over the prisoners, they were ordered to confinement. Three malcon-

"It is stated that two of the malcontents We therefore request that a strict watch be

We may state in regard to the summary

We understand that Vicercy Tuan Fang intends to proceed against the sponsors and guarantors of Hail Hailin, the murderer of tra present Governor, Provincial Judge, Territorial Taotal and Prefect of Anking will be implicate ed. Further that after the decapitation of Heli-His Honour the Pulsan Judge concurred, Hel-lin, his heart was cut out of his body, and

BYE DISBASES IN HONGKONG REPORT BY DR. HARBTON.

Dr. G. M. Harston, M.B., late clinical assis ant, Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital, reports on the ophthalmic de partment of the Tung Wah Hospital for last YORY OF TOHOWE :--

In making my report with reference to the phthalmic department of the Tung Wah Hospital-I have in the first place to thank the Directors of this institution and through them Dr. Jeu Hawk, for their invariable courtesy and ready acquiescence in any suggestion of mine for the benefit of the patients?

The ophthalmic department, as mentioned in last year's report, was opened in December. 1975, and work, has been continued uninterruptedly to the present date.

HOURS OF ATTEMDANCE. Originally patients, were seen; on Thurdays from 5.00 p.m. At first patients were few number but the growth of the department as soon as it became known amongst the Chinese was extraordinary. On more than one occasion 2 many as fifty patients were present.

Those who are acquainted with the time and trouble that have to be expended over each individual case to ensure accuracy of diagnosis and treatment will not be surprised to learn that often one could not leave the hospital nearly 8 oc p.m. on these occasions 1. therefore take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Leung Chik Fan, Mr. Tan Tek Seng and rthers from the College of Medicine Chinese, who have assisted me in the work. I have now placed an extra day at the dis-

posal of the hospital and attend on Mondays as well as Thursdays. The department is dulged in by self-styled "Expert sight-testing growing so fast that it might eventually be opticians." necessary to add still another day, though this would fall rather heavily on one who has a busy private practice to attend to as well.

The objects of this department are twofold :-(1.) The relief of the appalling amount of suffering from eye disease existing amongst the Chinese.

(2.) The practical training of Chinese students of medicine in this special subject to enable them more effectually to relieve their afflicted fellow countrymen.

PREVALENCE OF EYE DISEASE IN HONGKONG. With regard to the first of these objects, it has niways been the opinion of oculists at home and on the Continent that Egypt was par excellence the country where eye diseases flourish, most. A slight acquaintance with the Chinese calls for a modification of this opinion. The Egyptian Government has recently made most effectually with the ravages of eye disease more especially with the infectious ophthalmias by instituting a system of travelling bospitals and,

these have been a great success. In Hongkong these intectious ophthalmias are always extraordinarily prevalent. I may mention here that in 1975 I made a systematic examination of the eyes of the children in three of our large charitable institutions in Hongkong, the result was the astounding revelation that over 70 % of the children were affected with trachoma. I considered it my duty to make a report on the subject to the Sanitary Board, The Board was interested but shrank from adding to its many labours. I can only add that should the Government, which at present is evincing such interest in Hygiene as far as school children are concerned, ever desire to deal with the subject my services if wished for will be, as far as the exigencies of private practice permit, at liis

Excellency's disposal. The infectious ophthalmias have formed the bulk of eye diseases treated during the year. This obtains at all eye hospitals but the relative proportion of those attending at the Tung Wab Hospital for these complaints in far higher than is the case at say the London. eye hospitals, not even excepting the Royal London (Moorfields), Ophthalmic Hospital which is on certain days inundated with

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

The main causes of blindness in the Chinese are trachoma and birth ophthalmia. It is pitiful to see the ravages of these diseases. In Hengkong of the two causes trachoma is the more frequent. I have now under treatment a Post Office employé (sent by Mr. L. A. M. Johnston) who in another two months would most certainly have lost his sight from old standing trachoms. This man, was going about his work sowing the disease broadcastevery individual using the same towels or basin as this man would in all probability develop trachoma and if untreated would run a considerable risk of partial or total blindness, I mention this not as an alarmist (though it is high time somebody sounded the alarm in Hongkong) but merely to call attention to a state of affairs which would not be allowed to exist for a moment in Englandwhere in fact children suffering from trachoma are sent to special schools and are not allowed

We have then here in Hongkong a disease flourishing which causes in many cases (not i all but in the majority) partial blindness and sometimes total blindness. This disease is preventable. His Majesty

to attend the ordinary schools.

King Edward in another connection uttered the now famous words " If preventable why not prevented?" Further comment is un

In a small way one has d no what one can to check the spread and stamp out existing disease as far as the three charitable jostitutions before referred to are concerned and thanks to hearty and efficient co-operation one's efforts have been in the main successful. APPRECIATION.

The appreciation by the Chinese of the ophthalmic department is best shewn by the following two facts:-A Chinese doctor at the hospital H.e.; employing Chinese methods) sent his daughter for treatment and another member of the Chinese Medical Staff came for treatment himself much to the delight of the other patients as soon as they discovered his:

OPERATIVE.

Operative work has been of a varied character from cataract extraction to plastic. One hundred Japanese mechanics and las the mortgage were received by and on behalf. Ting Hains-tre succeeded in escaping and are, surgery, the latter has greatly predominated.

In many of these cases the eyesight has only just been preserved in time-the number of those who attend too late for benefit is

occasion demanded, the exigencies of private branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank was repractice preclude one from appointing a cently robbed by several persons, by means of regular day. The majority of operations have forged documents, of 58,000 roublest and the been performed under cocaine. Many oper- thieves, having received the money, left by ations for which a general angesthetic is given at European eye hospitals can be quite surcess; | 21st (new style) the procurator, and other offifully performed under local anasthesia on the Ohinese for their patience is only excelled by their gratitude for what one is able to do for

MEED OF INSTRUMENTS.

I have been under the necessity of providing my own eye instruments, steriliser, douches, lenses, &c. The hospital sadly meeds an offered in sacrifice to the dead Governor's equipment of this nature and also the provision of a fund for supplying speciacies at cheep on their persons

rates to the deserving poor. May I hope that this need will come to the cars of some obliging Chinese philanthropists? My labours would be greatly assisted if such were to come forward to help the ophthalmic department of what his undoubtedly the finest Chinese chari-

table institution in the Colony, Finally let me refer briefly to the secondary, object of the ophthalmic department. TRAINING OF CHIMESE AS CPHTHALMIC

BURGEONS. Though secondary in importance to the immediate relief of the vast amount of suffering from eye disease, it has a remote importance in the relief of future sufferers.

The training of students of Western media cinevin this special subject is of immense, importance to the Chipese of Hongkong and to those Chinose who dwell perhaps only temporarily in our midst.

In the ophthalmic department of this hospital there is a wealth of clinical material from which to gain experience. I endeavour to make the work as practical as possible and give practical demonstrations, whonever opportunity offers, of the times of the ophthalmoscope and of the only really accurate method of testing the sight and estimating errors of refraction, viz by retinoscopy.

To enable me to give these demonstrations oftener I must have more helpers amongst the students. When I shall have sufficiently trainod a certain number they will be able to deal with the commoner eye diseases and I shall then have more time to demonstrate the less common diseases which come for treatments and I shall be able to give more frequent demonstrations of the uses, of the ophthalmoscope, retinoscopy, and the failacles of testing. lithe eyesight with the test types alone as in-

In conclusion may I venture by pointing to the past to peer into a possible future? The. Ispanese have assimilated Western medicine and improved on it-may not the Chinese do

ikawise It would indeed be a proud moment for longkong could it evolve the first Chinese ophthalmic surgeon trained by Western methods !

SHANGHAI SHARB QUOTATIONS.

In a letter of 7th inst. to the editor of the North-China Daily News, Mr. A. Dabelstein

To-day being Bunday I can read at leisure yesterday's (Saturday's) and this morning's. Sunday's) Shanghai papers, and, it struck me. that it might be of interest to some of your readers to know the differences in shares as quoted by some of the sharebrokers and in the papers. Would it hot be advisable to issue an; official share quotation list published by the Shanghai Stock Exchange and so assure a uniform quotation for publication in the various

newspapers, etc? I only pick out two of the Shanghai stocks which will fully illustrate my remarks, Actual business done should be published at the head of such an official list every day. Trusting that you will give this letter a cor-

per in your valued paper. J. P. Bisset & Co. North-China Daily News, July 6, H. & S. Bank,-Buyers

F. Sullivan & Co. Shanghal Mercury July 6, H. & S. Bank,-Sales \$680. Irvine, Edblad & Co. Sport and, Gossip.

July 6, H. & S. Babk-Sellers, old 1680; new 5000. P. Bisset & Co. North-China, Daily; News, July 6, Ewo Cotton Spinning

and Weaving Co. Buyers Tis. 63. F. Sullivan & Co. Shanghai Mercury. July 6, Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Buyers Tis. 63.

Irvine, Edblad & Co. Sport and Gouip. July 6. Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weave ing Co. Sales Tls: 65. P. Bisset & Co. The Bastern Bketch.

July 6, Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weav.

To the above letter, Messrs, J. P. Bisset & Co. replied on the 9th inst. :- Mr. Dabelstein's letter of yesterday, while slightly inaccurate, is of a certain human interest, as showing that in these busy times he at least; has a little lejsure on Sunday mornings to devote to the rectifying of errors in others.

An Official Share List, published by the Shanghai Stock Exchange was in vogue for some considerable time, and was shandoned by the Committee as useless and costly. No anbscriptions were forthcoming for it. demonstrating pretty clearly, that the Public did not

wish quotations presented to them in that form. With regard to actual business done being published at the bead of the Share List, this was done for many years, and also abandoned. at the suggestion and wish of many of our clients, and with the app oval of your late estenmed predecessor. We would point out that although actual "business done" is no longer quoted in your journal, the rates to be found therein are based both upon business. done and business about to be done : thus giving, as we maintain, a more accurate index

of the market. The representative of the firm now furnish. ing quotations to your, esteemed evening contemporary is not a member of the Stock Exchange, and therefore, is at present perhaps labouring under a disadvantage, in giving the actual daily returns.

Banks.-Mr. Dabelstein is. Insccurate in saying our quotation in Saturday's issue was Bovers \$680," Our quotation was presented as \$680 for the old shares and \$500 for the now, which agreed with that given by Messrs: Irvine, Edblad & Co., with the exception of "buyers " and " sellers," which is easily understood when such a heavy-priced stock is dealt

Ewos,-This stock was dealt in several quarters at the end of last week, and it was. almost an impossibility exactly to gauge the actual market price on Saturday. In closing, we would point out that a Daily Share Quotation in Shanghai involves a great

amount of time and trouble, which is cheerfully given for the information of the Public, and in this respect your esteemed Journal has been for many years " facile princeps."

ROBBERT OF RUSSO-CHINESE

VLADIVOSTOR BRANCH LOSES LARGE BUM. According to the Dalyokaya Okraina (traps-

Attendance for operations has been, an lated in the Japan Advertiser) the Viadivostok express for Kharbin, On the same day, June cials awaited the arrival of the train from Vladivostok at Kharbin, and a man and woman, who corresponded to the description in the hands of the police, were arrested on alighting from a compattment. The man called himself Beridte and the woman Dzhakhadsa but denied all complicity with the acquisition of funds from the bank by means of forget paper.
The sum of pine thousand roubles and brunds LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Tuesday afternoon. Present :-His & Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. F. H. May, C M.O., His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Maj. Gon. Broadwood, C.R.), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer (Colonial Treasurer), Hon, Mr., H. H. J. Gompertz (Attorney General), Hon. Captain F. J. Badeley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon, Mr. E. Osborne, Hon, Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon, Mr. Henry Keswick and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett.

departure (No. 26 of 1957).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 26 to 30, inclusive. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following papers:--"Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to Sir Matthew Nathan's

Reports on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Colony of Hongkong, for the year 1906 (No. 27 of 1907). Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to the report of the

Typhoon Relief Fund Committee (No. 29 of Correspondence regarding salaries of Euro-

pean Civil Servants (No. 30 of 1907). CIVIL-BERVANTS! SALARIES.

The Colonial Secretary in moving the following resolution :- " Resolved that the principle of the payment of salaries of European Civil Servants contained in Lord Elgin's despatch No. 122 of the 11th June, 1907, be approved," said: make this resolution, sir, fro forma, leaving it to the unofficial members of the Council to express their own opinion on the subject. The extra amount which will be required for the first six months of this year already passed will be about \$44,000. As regards the remainder of the year-in fact for the whole year

-the total amount required is already voted as the Estimates were taken at the rate of 2s. Dr. Ho Kai: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution, which has been proposed by the hou, gentleman opposite. The hon, the Colonial Secretary has proposed this pro forms. I quite appreciate his position, inasmuch as this motion deals with the salaries of the members of the public service, of which he is a member. question arose eighteen months ago, and at one time figured largely in the public Press and elsewhere. It culminated in May last when a series of petitions was sent home to the Secretary of State regarding the position-the unfortunate position-of the members of the Civil Service on account of the rise in the value of the dollar, which placed them all in a position to lose a number of dollars, while n the same time prices, rent and other expenses, had not abated in proportion to the rise in the value of the dollar. Unfortunately, the Secretary of State had not seen fit in the first instance to grant that prayer,

but as is seen by despatch 122, dated titli June, 1907, the Secretary of State, Lord Elgin, at last consented, subject to statutory approval, to a certain arrangement which will give members of the Civil Berv'ce in this Colony some adequate compensation for their labours. As I said, sir, the subject was brought before the public some time ago, and I must say that most members of this Council, and also a very great proportion of the public at large, sympathise very greatly with the members of the Civil Service, and we think an arrangement of this ling to a termination. kild, fixing the dollar at 25, will be a very fair settlement of the question. We feel that with the increased value of the dollar that should there be any loss the Colony should pay it rather than the members of the Civil Service. I go on the principle that the Colony has a right to expect good and faithful service from the members of the Civil Bervice, and on their part that they have a right to look to the Colony to give to them an adequate amount commensurate with their services, and also to enable them to maintain their position on some scale of comfort. I have, therefore, very much pleasure in supporting this resolution. I am sure that my unofficial colleagues in this Council wills unanimously support me in dealing with this. (Applause).

After a pause. The Hon, Mr., May: I gather from the silence with which the remark's of the senior unofficial member have been received that hon, unofficial members are in favour of this resolution. (Applause). Members of the Government will of course, not vote on this resolution, and all I can say is that if this resolution is passed the Civil Service will feel that they have been differally treated in this matter, and I have not the slightest doubt that they, one and all, will properly appreciate that liberality.

The resolution was then put to the Council and carried unanimously.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Hill entitled an Ordinance relating to Fire and Life Insurance Companies. The object of this Bill, according to the Attorney Ac., General's explanation, is to secure the solvency and permanency of companies carrying on the business of Life insurance in the Colony as is done in England by the Life. Assurance Acts. Fire and Marine Insurance Companies are to obtain from the Public Trustee a certificate authorising the carrying on of business. Companies registered in the Colony under the Companies Ordinance, 1865, which carry on the business of Life, Fire or Marine Insurance in China without having complied with the provisions of this Bill may be struck off the Register....

The Colonial Secretary seconded. The Bill was read a first time.

NEW FOREIGN BANK.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance for giving in Seoul. Li Shun studied at the Waseda business of this port and city tremendously. to a foreign company called the Netherlandsche Handel Maatschappij certain facili- | Sho-Setsu arrived at St. Petersburg on April | Hongkong where a score of warships fling the ties for carrying on its business in the Colony. From the preamble to the Bill it appeared that I sho there, the two proceeding together to | English jack tars spend their earnings. the company was incorporated in the Nether- The Hugue. Li-sho-Setsu-says-that-he re- The people of the islands can aid in this lands for the transaction of trading, banking and financial business under the name of the peror in person before his departure; from most powerful newspapers of the United States, Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij under lands whereby the liability of the shareholders peror in regard to the matter the Emperor will retired officers of the American navy as is limited to the amount of their shares respec- deny having entrusted them with any com- writers on such subjects. If the chambers of tively. An agency of the company has been mission. From this it appears that the de- commerce here, and the Merchante' Associaestablished in this Colony, and as it appears putation has received private instructions from tion would unite in a request for a hauterhip that the company has, in accordance with the the Emperor. law of the Netherlands, no common seal and . Li I-sho speaks, Russian, English and Ja- and Secretary of the Navy. is therefore, unable to exercise divers of the panese fluently. He called on the Russian, powers which corporations having common British, American and French representatives, here would send it by cable to his paper, and seals can and may exercise, it is expedient to who are said to have taken little notice of him. | the campaign of that great journal to aid us. enable the said Company to carry on its busi- The deputation is seported to be endeavouring would be given greater force. It is our duty. A ose in the Colony in like manner as though it I to appeal to the Netherlands Poreign Minister. 10 do this -- Months Times,

had been incorporated under the law of this Colony and power to do so is conferred under the terms of the Bill

The Colonial Secretary seconded. The Bill was rold a first time. The Hon. Mr. May: The Council stands adjourned till this day week.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Finance Committee was

held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was unanimously agreed that the following minutes be recommended for adoption by the Coun-

-RDUCATION.

A sum of five thousand five hundred dollar in aid of the vote, Education, other charges grants, building grants...

LIGHTING THE FAIRWAY. A sum of one thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department, Harbour Office-special ex penditure, purchase of 3 fairway- lights and

A sum of one thousand nine hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, -maintenance of lighthouses.

SUPREME COURT FANS, ETC. A sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars in aid of the vote, Judicial and Departments, A .- Supreme Court, other

charges, for the following items:-Electric fans and light...... 75

" PUBLIC CEMETERY. A sum of three hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent. miscellaneous, maintenance of public cemetery. This was all the business.

THE CLUB LUSITANO.

There were present over sixty members. Mr. presided. In a long speech, the chairman gave of opium smoking be left in the hands of the a succinct history of the institution from its foundation to the present time after its reconstitution as a members club. He gave a preliminary report of the progress of the liquidation of the Club, as a limited liability concern, showing that the membership had had a satisfactory increase to 152 names on the roll, . He congratulated the members upon the harmonious relations existing and the ready co-operation which undoubtedly tended to the maintenance of the existence of the Club Lusitano ens the only Portuguese national institution in this British Colony. In conclusion, the chairman extended a cordial welcome, endorsed by all the members present. to Mr. A. G. Romano as an honorary president of the Club.

The address was greeted with frequent

Mr. A. G. Romann, in acknowledging the honour he had received from the meeting. appeared to have been visibly affected as he spoke with much emotion in reply. He thanked the chairman for the eloquent address and for the kind words he had spoken in reference to himself. He (the speaker) felt highly gratified. at seeing the Club Lusitano now established on such a sound footing and hoped that the institution would enjoy a long period of prosperity and success.

Mr. J. L. de S, Alves was the next speaker. He addressed the meeting only briefly and confined his remarks in thanking those who had been mainly instrumental by their gratuitous labours in securing the reconstruction of the Club upon a basis which ensures the permanent existence of the only and most useful institution of the Portuguese community in relation to their social life in ifongkong.

These remarks were received with applause.

TYPHOON RELIEF COMMITTEE SECRETARY OF STATE'S APPRECIATION

There was laid on the table of the Legi-lative Council last Tuesday afternoon the following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to the report of the Typhoon Relief Fund Committee:-

OF SERVICES.

Downing Street,

6ih June, 1907. Sir. -I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir M. Nathan's despatch No. 91 of the 18th of April forwarding a copy of the report of the committee appointed to collect funds and to deal with cases of distress caused by the typhoon of the t8th of September last.

2 The inhabitants of Hongkong are entitled to the greatest credit for the energetic measures which they took to repair the disaster and for the liberality with which they subscribed to the relief fund. I note with great pleasure Sir M. Nathan's testimony to the admirable work per-Hopter, Brewin and Fung Wa Chun, and the other members of the Relief Committees and I should be glad if you would express to these gentlemen my appreciation of their services. 3. I cordially approve that the morey which the Government had pledged itself to contribute to the relief fund should be expended upon the prompt commencement of a new Fate and determination having put us in the typhoon refuge at Mong Kok Tsui,-I have,

ELGIN. The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong,

THE KORBAN APPEAL TO THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

THE IDENTITY OF THE DELEGATES.

deputation, which is appealing to the repre- great fleet of battleships stationed here must. sentatives of the Powers, is Li Sho-Setsu, appeal irresistibly. He is accompanied by Li Shun, formerly a spent for supplies of many kinds. Judge in the Supreme Court, and Li . I sho I ft would mean the presence near here of formerly a Secretary in the Russian Legation | thousands of Americans who would add to the University, of Tokyo, thirteen years ago. Li 1. Manila would then have some of the airs of 20th last by the Siberian Railway and met Li | British flag to the breeze and thousands of ceived a commission from the Korean Em- crusade. The New York Herald is one of the Scoul; while Li Shun has stated that if the | and especially so in naval circles, employing Royal Decrees of the late King of the Nether- Japanese authorities question the Korean Em- in New York as the Herald does, several

ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

REPRESENTATIVE MEETING AT CANTON.

RELIEF MEASURES FOR OFTUM SMOKERS

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th July.

Another meeting was held at the 'Oi Yuk' Charitable Institutions yesterday afternoon todiscuss what steps should be taken to help all opium-smoking patients upon the enforcement of the anti-opium regulations. Kung bu tran, the Acting Provincial Judge, the Kwangchow Prefect, Chan Mong-tsang, the two magistrates of Namhoi and Punyu, and several police officials, etc., were present, as well as representatives of the Charitable Institutions, the commercial circle, members of the educational body and the Press. The Provincial Judge and the Kwangchow Prefect were voted to the

. The following resolutions were brought up for discussion and passed. (1) That an antiopium association be formed in Canton for the purpose of advising opium smokers to get rid of their habit, assisting the Government in the enforcement of the anti-opium regulations, distributing anti-opium medicines to habitual smokers and sending members of the association to hold-meetings, against the opium curse. (2) That the association be worked by the regulations recently drawn up by the Provincial Judge and that, before the 19th instant. the Nine Canton Charitable Institutions, the effect that at about seven o'clock on the night Seventy-two: Guild Associations and others of the 17th instant, he was travelling in an elect a president for the above association. (3) Lelectric tramear, going in a westerly direction. That before the 1st day of the 7th moon the On the left hand side of the road was a brown association make arrangements for the opening ricksha, also westward bound." When the of a hospital for the admittance and treatment of poor opium-smokers. (4). That patients be admitted to this hospital from the 1st day of the 7th moon to the 15th day of the 8th moon and A meeting of members of the (lub Lusitano | that patients be treated in this institution was held at the Club last Tuesday afternoon. to the end of the ninth moon. (5) That the opening of an industrial institution for the F. J. V. forge, chairman of the committee, admission of those left desolate by the abolition Nine Canton Charitable Institutions and the Seventy-two Guild Associations.

PRACTICAL AID. The following amounts were collected at the meeting for the carrying out of the anti-opium regulations and the opening of the anti-opium association, hospital, etc.; -Acting Provincial Judge, Kung Sum-tsan \$300; Kwangchow Pre-Chan Mong-tsang \$300; the Namhoi Magistrate, Cheng Wing \$100; the Punyu Magistrate, Lau Hing-tong S100; the proctor of the Central Police Department \$50; the Superintendent of the Western Police Station, Chu Pak-ping \$20; and the Secretary of the Police Department, Chung Joo-leung \$50.

FOR A BATTEESHIP FLUET. THE NAVAL STATION AT OLONGAPO.

The New York Herald's plan for making Cavite and Olongapo the bases for a great fleet of battleship will find favour with every thinking | hour. person in these islands. Here are we perhaps the greatest Power in the world-certainly the richest nation of all "represented in the most troubled of the seven seas by as many cruisers as one can count on the fingers of one hand while our natural trade opponent is within 2,000 miles with a dozen battleships, as many cruisers, and four score torpedo-boats, to say nothing of an even hundred other war vessels.

If our floating forts are for use they should be where their work is most likely to be. When we cast the hazard of our fortunes in these attermost islands we took on ourselves I the responsibilities of guarding them. We are The usual votes of thanks brought the meet- shirking our task if we do not, and we might as well have no ships of war here as what we have. Not that they are not magnificent specimens of their kind, manned by as gallant crews as ever tod a deck; but we have sent a boy on a man's errand, and there is a full-grown man around the corner who may jump on him and take all he has in his pockets.".

Until Great Britain made her second alliance with Japan, after the close of the Russo-Japanese struggle, America, as Britain, was represented here by battleships. True ours were rather antiquated and they were few. When the Anglo-Japanese alliance relieved England of all necessity of watch and ward in the Pacific she took home her leviathans to guard against her envious neighbours in Europe," America replaced her battleships with cruisers at the

Then things were different. We had helped to make the peace of Portsmouth and Japan and the United : tates were more than friends: they were lovers. A change has come o'er the spirit of our dream. The stage has been fully set for the great drama of the century. "The Mastery of the Pacific."

That marvellous actor, who though trained in the old school was able to cast aside traformed by Sir Paul Chater, Mesers, Hewett, dition, and almost in a day astonish all the players of the earth by his ability as a tragedian. has sprung into the all-star of the Far East Company with a determination to be the lead-

America having joined this aggregation must do her part. . the cannot lag with credit to herself nor can she afford to play any minor part. Philippines, Hawaii, Guam and Midway, we have them to hold.

A permanent battleship squadron here means also the immense accompaniment of colliers, supply ships, etc. which like sattelites revolve around these suns. It means also faster work on the fortifications of the Philippines. These islands within two years or three at the utmost should be as strongly defended as is Nagasaki. Otherwise we must count near the overwhelm-

ing chance of having them taken from us. Aside from the patriotic spirit which seeks to A message from The Hague to the Osoko | have one's own country show its might abroad, Mainichi states that the chief of the Korean to the merchants of Manila the probability of a

forme ly a Secretary in the Korean cabinet. It would mean hundreds of dollars a year

A RASH OHAPPHUR.

CONVICTED FOR RECKLESS DRIVING.

Chu lak Cck, the deaf and dumb chaffour who has become notorious of late for his will driving about the city was summoned before Ms G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, at noon, last Luesday, for racklessly driving his automobile along the Braya East, on the night of the 11th instant, to the common danger of the public, and for doing dam a e to the extent of \$5 to an electric trament.

Inspector Gourlay, of No. 2 Police Station, prosecuted. Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messes. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defence. M A. Course watched the case on behalf of the Tramway Company.

Mr. Grist-The defendant in this case, your Worship, is both deal and dumb. His Worsh p-Ho had better not drive the

car then. Proceeding, Mr. Grist submitted that the accused took all the necessary precautions when he was out driving in his car, He has two engineers, standing on each side of the autoone was to look one way and the other the other way, so as to guard against any accidents. His Worship-He is charged with furious driving ?

Mr. Grist-It is all in one charge, your Wor-

Inspec or Gourlay-No, he is not. The charge is driving to the common danger of the public. He has not knocked over anybody. Mr. Grist-Then the two charges can be aken together. The fact is he has only damaged some property. George Hoggarth, chief excise officer, em-

ployed by the Opium Farm, was the first witness called for the prosecution. He testified to the tramear came abreast of the ricksha witness heard the sound of a horn. On looking round witness saw that the ricksha had whipped into the gutter and a motorcar had appeared on the scene. The motor, which was in charge of the accused, then made an attempt to get pas: the tramear and the ricksha. In doing so it collided with the tram. Two ladies, went on the witness, who were in the tram, became alarmed and remarked that they feared that the motor would enter the tram. . (Laughter ..

Mr. Grist-That is not evidence. Continuing, witness said that had the aut struck the ricksha something serious would

hava occurred. His Worship-Had the ricksha a fare? Witness-Yes.

.Mr. Grist-This occurred between Observa tion Place and No. 2 Police Station?-Yes. The motorcar was the overtaking vehicle?

Supposing the ricksha was not on that side of the road-or was not there at all-would there be any danger? The witness thought for a while and an

swered: Yes, I think there would still be danger, at the speed he was going. Do you think the motorcar was travelling at a very fast rate? -1 do.

· How many miles do you think he was tr velling?-I think about 20 miles an hour. Mr. Grist said that the electric tramcar was travelling sixteen miles. . Motorcars in England he submitted, were allowed to go 20 miles an

The motorman of electric tramcar No. 32 stated that, on the night in question he had to pull up his tram in order to allow the defendant's motor to overtake him. The motor then collided with his tram. Arthur Course, traffic manager of the Tram-

way Company, spoke as to the damage done to the car. The brass hand rail, the corner rail and part of the footboard were torn away. He placed the damage done, roughly, at \$5. Inspector Gourlay-Have you had many giganteus." complaints about the defendant's motorcar?-

Yes, many. Cars on many occasions have had to stop to allow him to go past. .

Mr. Grist-There are complaints about every

That concluded the case for the prosecution. Mr. Grist started by quoting authorities. Then he submitted that the summonses were purely a matter of damages, which should have been taken to a civil court. He contended that at home the driver of a motorcar cannot be prosecuted until he refuses to pay reasonable compensation for the damage done; then he can be apprehended. In this case, he said, the accused did not refuse to pay for the damager-in fact no demand was made for any. He would, therefore, ask that no conviction be made on that charge as his client was willing That, he stated, disposed of that charge. As regarded the other charge, viz. reckless driving Mr. Grist observed that it was a matter of opinion as to what is driving to the common danger of the public. There have been a goodly number of these cases as home. he went on, and latterly both the public and the Bench have come to recognise the handiness of motorcars on the public road. Motorcars, said Mr. Grist, are always under control. and although they may travel at a very fast speed they can always be brought up within a few yards. The question remains: "Is the motorcar dangerous?" If that ricksha hadn't happened to be there-

A Voice : " If." (Laughter), Mr Grist said that nothing would have happened. Under the circumstances his client had to put out of its way.

side of the road? Mr. Grist-Oh, yes. The a otorcar was following the tram.

Mr. Hoggarth-Overtaking the tram. Mr. Grist-Overtaking both, Finding then ricksha at a point further down the road the less said was the hetter. (Laughter). "What we say," concluded Mr. Grist, "is that we were taking all the necessary precautions to saleguard the public and the car, and I submit that the case should be discharged with a caution." His Worship-1 cautioned him a week ago. I also advised him not to drive the car,

one can stop him. His Worship-I think he is rash, doesn't appear to mind a fine much. Mr. Grist-Money is no object to him, your

Mr. Grist-II he likes to drive the car no

The accused was fined \$30 and ordered to pay compensation to the Tramway Company,

now the Melacosima Islands, It continues to preciably smaller than the rattus. Its first of arrests made of suspicious persons during be morne west ports week!

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

LORD ELGIN'S APPRECIATION

The following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to Sir h Nathan's departure was laid before the Legis-Intive Council by command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government last Tuesday afternoon :--

Downing Street,

318t May, 1907. Sir, -I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 104 of April 23rd reporting your assumption of the administration and enclosing extracts from the local Press with regard to Sir M. Nathan's departure. : 3. These papers afford gratilying evidence of the esteem in which the retiring Governor is

held by all classes of the population of the

Colony, and I have read them with much

3. In the addresses presented to Sir M Nathan on his departure reference has been made to the many important services which he rendered to the Colony during the period of his administration. 1. cordially associate myself with all that was said on the occasion, and I fully sympathise with the regret, so generally expressed, that his connexion with Hongkong has not extended to the full term during which a Governor ordinarily holds office. But in the public interests. His Majesty's Government found it necessary to invite Sir M. Nathan to give the benefit of his proved ability in another portion of the Empire, and I desire to record my appreciation of the ready way in which he met their wishes. - I have,

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

RATS AND RAT-FLEAS IN HONGKONG.

REPORT BY DRS. HEANLEY AND GIBSON.

The following report is printed as an appendix to the Medical Reports for last year published in the current issue of the Gazette:-

... INTRODUCTORY. To determine with accuracy, the particular species of every rat arriving at the Public Mortuary is by no means easy. In by far the urenter number of cases an opinion can b given with certainty, but there remain some thing like 20% which are difficult to recognise. This is due to several causes. (1) The young f both the common rate are very much alike. not only in size but in outline and colouring The typical characteristics of the differen species are only attained by the adult animal (3) Some of the rate show the long cars of Mus rattus with the short coarse tail of decumanus. The possibility is that these nondescripts are hybrids.

Of late years considerable attention has been given to rats and some who have worked in this connection have been reluctant to give to every rat à place in any particular species, r aptain W. G. Liston, I.M.S.; in a paper read before the Bombay Natural History Society in November, '924, homologates the opinion th It might be as easy to classify pie-dogs as rats id Bombay." A somewhat similar opinion is expressed by Kitasato in the Philippine Journal of Science, June 1906, where he states. when speaking of different breeds of rats and their relation to plugue: " Moreover, the results of biological researches tend to confirm the fact that although two distinct species of rat are found, the one most prevalent in Japan is a race which is a mixture of the two."

SPECIES OF RATS.

The following are the species of rats we have found in 1: ongkong :- Mus rattus, decumanus Mus musculus and the so-called "musk rat which is not a rat but a shrew "Sorex

THE BLACK RAT: MUS RATTUS.

Although this is usually called the black rat it is seldom that one is seen which is really black and we have not seen one of this colour in Hongkong. The most-common colour lis dirty grey. The fur is usually fine and soft, of a lighter shade on the belly, and extends quit a little way along the beginning of the tail mixed with the fur are sometimes a few spine hairs, though these are often absent. The tail is longer than the body and head together, is generally slender and tapers to a fine point. The ears are moderately large, standing up distinct out of the fur and extending to the eye and even beyond it when laid forward There are five pads on the fore foot and six on the hind foot. The hindermost pads are clongated, the digits well, separated and more delicate than in the decumanus. The claws are sharp, curved and adapted for climbing. The skull is slightly convex above. The incisors are exceedingly sharp and sloped on the wearing surface at a very acute angle. The inferior maxilla is broader, thinner and less rounded on its lower edge than that of the decumenus and the incisors follow the curve of its inferior border. The whole build of the animal is more light and graceful than that of the brown rat and is better, adapted for climbing than burrowing.

THE BROWN RAT: MUS DECUMANUS. There is little to choose in colour between this and the black rat. Taking an average of colouring the brown rat is the greyer of the two and of a lighter shade and this is more noticeable when a number of the two are ex-His Worship-Was the ricksha on the right amined together. The fur is coarse and on the back is mixed with longer and more bristlelike, hairs which have a brownish red tint : these are continued on down the tail which is I robbed in the streets, the police have been scaly and bare of fur almost from the root. scrively engaged during the past three or four The tail is shorter than the head and body to- weeks, in tracing and arresting persons of that he could not get pass the car and the gether, it is thick and coarse, scaly and ends suspicious character. During last week alone in a comparatively blust point. In many 1 150 arrests were made, including a large numiaccused made a dash to clear before that point | specimens the point has been lost through | ber of lads and so-called "students." Of these was reached. Another inch of an inch and a some accident. The cars are short, rounded, prisoners 60 have been handed over to the half and he would have got through. The tram, | set closely into the fur and when laid forward | Public Procurator, the remainder being liberatthe solicitor, said, was traveiling at the same | do not reach to the other canthus of the eye. | ed after a short detention at the police-station. speed as did the auto, and in clearing the The feet are large and strong, the pads being It is to be hoped that the loafers and weakricksha the tram struck the motor. Who was more rounded than in the rattus and covered minded "students" who have been a source in danger? He would call a man, if the Court | with a thicker, tougher skip, and the digits | both of danger and annoyance to the public by wished, to say that the defendant was the most are shorter, stronger, more closely set to- their behaviour of late will take warning from skilful driver in the Colony. Although he is gether, and less finger-like than in the black this experience, bearing in mind the fact that deaf and dumb he engages two engineers to rat. The claws are straighter, and coarser if re-arrested they will not get off so lightly. than in the ratius. Inc. skull is more regards the question of his client speaking, he convex on the top than that of the black himoto Sukeichi, aged 19, residing at No. 24. stated that that did not interest anyone, for the rat. The incisor teeth are more curved than Ninomiya-cho, 2-chome, was arrested by the those of the rattue, the curve being almost at police. During the examination of prisoner it right angles to the inferior maxilla, and the transpired that since April last he had on four weating face of the tooth is almost parallel to occasions attempted to assault young women the we ring surface of the molars. This rat in the neighbourhood of Yamamato-dori, 1is larger and its whole build more robust than that of the black rat; and the general conformation more fitted for burrowing than climbing.

THE COMMON MOUSE : MUS MUSCULUS. The animal is too well known to need description although the Chinese do not appearto recognise it as a species distinct from the rat. It resembles rattus more than decumanus.

THE MUSK RAT! SOREX GIGANTEUS. As already stated this not a rat proper or characteristic is its overpowering musky oden! Jone week -- Johan Chronisia

which sopears to have given it the Chinese name (So SAN, the "stinking rat."

It is purely nocturnal in its habits, has a peculiar bat-like cry and frequents sewers. drains, and garbage heaps where it feeds on decaying animal matter. It sometimes finds its way luto dwelling houses and its odout gives notice of its arrival. It seems to be regarded with particular aversion by Chinese who try to get tid of it by killing or driving it away. It is said to be looted upon by some as a very noxious animal, its breath even being reputs ed to be fatal to man or animals, and certain it is that no cat will touch it and only a very few dogs will attempt to kill it. On the other hand we have been told that its presence in a house is indicative of coming good luck in money matters and that Chinese like to see it there. It is covered with a soft, fine, almost black for. Under this on each flank there is a band of stiff closely set bristles, from between which exudes an orderous fluid, the product of a particular gland. The two middle superior incisors are hooked, and derinted at the base: the lower ones are slanding and clongated. Five small teeth follow on each side of the former and only two follow the latter. There are besides on each jaw three bristled molars. and finally on the upper one a small tuberculated tooth The snow is greatly clongated and semiprehensible, The nostrils open on the side and are fitted with a valve arrangement which enables the animal to forngo under water. The eyes are rudimentary. It is an excellent swimmer and diver. Its galt is peculiar, owing to its short legs it moves along as if on wheels.

UNDETERMINED RATS. Under this heading we have included such rats as show in the one animal characters usually considered typical of rattus cand

decumanus, e.g., the short thick fail of Mus

decumanus with the long-cars of Mus rattus. YOUNG RATS. "These include baby rats of both species as the young are so much alike that differentia-

tion is impracticable.

We have prepared specimens of the skulls: of these rats and mounted them for future reference.

COMPARATIVE FREQUENCY.

Taking the undecomposed rats which have arrived at the Public Mortuary during the last two months as indicative of the comparative numbers found of each species in Hongkong we find roughly the following percentages.

Undetermined rats, size of Mus rattus..... 5 %

RAT-PLRAS. SEASONAL PREVALENCE. We have had great difficulty during the last two months in finding fleas. The great majority of the rate coming to the Public Mortuary are obtained by killing or catching on bird lime. A hundred have been searched consecutively without finding a fiea. Probably, the fleas have left them. Only a limited number, of rats have been obtained alive and very few of these have had fleas. When catching floas for the Indian Plague Commission in July of this year one of at had no difficulty in finding 2 or 3 a day on the same number of rats as are how arriving. They were found both on live and dead rats. The number of fleas we have got is consequently small and the num-

incomplete. METHOD BY WHICH THE SPECIES WERE

ber of varieties we have found is perhaps

IDENTIFIED. Until recently little interest has been taken in the subject of fleas and the books we have on the subject are at variance and their descriptions are incomplete: In identifying the fleas we have used the figures and descriptions given by the well known authority on mosquitoes-G. M. Giles in the Journal of Tropical Medicine, July 1906. It is worth mentioning that he does not take upon himself to identify fleas but obtains the personal assistance of the authority on the group—the Hon. Mr. Charles Rothschild. The descriptions and figures are very lucid and enable us to identify with practical certainty four species. They are:-

CTENOPSYLLA MUSCULI. This is the mouse flea. It is just now the one most commonly found on rats and mice in Hongkong. We have taken it on Mus decumanus and on mice but much more frequently on Mus rattus.

PULEX SERRATICEPS, REL FELIS. This is the dog flea; we have found it on Mus decumanus once and also on a dog and a

PULEX FASCIATUS. We have only met with this flea once : it is

said to be a common flea of rate. PULEX CHEOPIS, VEL PALLIDUS. This is a flea Wo have taken in large numbers; we have caught as many as 40 on two rate of the species decumanu. We have also

found it on Mus rattus and the musk rat. int.

ADAM GIBSON, MR C.V S. 20th December, 1906. · HOOLIGANISM" IN KORKOR POLICE ACTIVITY

C. M. HEANLEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

WHOLESILE ARRESTS. As a result of the num tous compaints made of late in Kobe of persons being assaulted or

chome and 2-chome. Hashimoto was formerly a student at the Kwansai Gakuin, but was expelled in july of last year owing to his'm nner of living. Since that time, it is stated, he has attended no school nor done any work, his time baying apparently been spent in prowling about the streets. It is understood by the police that many other assaults -other than the four which are known-have been committed by the pri-

soner, who is still under examination. even a rodent. It belongs to a rather mobile ! We learn that the Kobe police authorities fleet it would have its effect on the President THE American Consulate General received the group, the insectivorae, which includes such have a number of men on special duty in confollowing Typhoon Warning from the Manile | widely differing animals as the mole, hedge | nection with the suppression of " hooliganism ". The correspondent of the New York Herald | Observatory at 3.55 p.m. last Monday :- " July hog, shrew, "This animal is caught in in the city; and that the police are making 15th, 1907, at 1 p.m. the cyclone that crossed itraps much less frequently than the others, every effort to deal with the difficult task they the Ladrone (slands on the jath is approaching | its outline closely resembles a rat, but it is ap- have to undertake is avident from the number.

OUR OIVILM SERVANTS SALARIES.

TAXPAYERS HEAVILY MULCTED

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION TO BE MADE RETROSPECTIVE.

Sessional Paper No. 30 of 1907, which was laid on the table of the Legislative Council last Tuesday afternoon contained correspondence and memorials on the subject of salaries of European Civil Servants in the Colony: We reproduce a few of the more important despatches bearing on the question, concluding with I ord Elgin's despatch which, with the Council's approval, sanctions an arrangement for the granting o exchange compensation which the Officer Ad ministering the Government is authorised " to put in force at onto with effect from the 1st of)anuary last":—

[Telegram from Governor, Hongkong, to Secretary of State.

14th May, 1906. The constant rise in silver is seriously affecting sterling salaries and the Legislative Council are pressing for action by the Covernment. I think some relief is necessary. propose as a temporary measure to pay the sterling salaries for the remainder of the year from the 1st May half at the current rate and half at the reshilling and 8 penny rate provided in the Estimates.

I likewise propose to pay the dollar carrying exchange compensation as if the Exchange was the mean between current rate and I shill ing and 8 pence. Kindly telegraph sanction.

[Telegram from Secretary of State to Governor, Hongkong.]

19th May, 1936, Your telegram of 14 May, You can submit. | ments. for consideration proposals to grant relief to prison warders, subordinate police officers and persons of similar salary and status, but I am not prepared to consider any allowance to officers more highly paid:

[From Governor to Secretary of State.]

Government Houte. Confidential. " Hongkong, 13th July, 1906. My Lord,-Referring to my telegram of the 14th and to Your Lordship's of the outh May on the subject of relief to Government servants on account of the rise in silver seriously affecting sterling salaries, of which telegrams I enclose copics for convenience of reference, have the honour to point out that prison warders, subordinate police officers and persons of similar salary and status with jegard to whose relief Your Lordship is prepared to consider proposals are not the persons most affected by the present state of affairs. They are provided with Government quarters, fuel and light whereas rent is a very heavy item of local expenditure on the part of persons for whom no such provision is made and a great proportion are also unmarried and live in messes, an arrangement which greatly reduces the necessary cost of living. It is the class above these suchens schoolmasters and the junior Eurobean officers in the various departments that are most affected by the reduction in income resulting from the fall of the dollar, though senior married officers with families and no private means also suffer, and of course all officers drawing sterling or exchange compensation salaries are affected to the extent the proportion of their income expended

2. In June, 1902, when the sterling salary scheme now generally in force was approved by Mr. Chamberlain the value of the do lar was 1/82. In June, i' ob, salaries were paid at a rate of 2/14 the dollar. The dollar value of the sterling and exchange compensitions salaries has thus fallen in 4 years to 83/101 or to just over 4/5ths of its former value.

3. It is true that in some instances salaries have been raised beyond the amount approved in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch No. 171 of the 1 th June, 1902, but this has been on account of increased work or responsibility and not on account of decline in the local value of the sterling salary or exchange compensation. is also true that the value of so much of the ralary as is sent home by officers on account of insurance polici s, maintenance of relatives or education of children in England, or purchase of goods from England has not fillen in value, but it is equally true that if in 1002 it was possible for an officer to c'evote 1/5th of his salary to these purposes and to make provision for the future it is not possible for him 40 so devote any sum at the present time except by a curtailment of local expenditure which becomes less and less possible as local prices rise. would add that, though if trade were flourishing and the chances of successful competition with the European retail merchants enhanced this should bring about a fall in the price of European goods purchased locally no such fall has practically taken place at present.

The strongest argument against payment of sterling or exchange compensation sularies at any rate other than the current lone is that by the agreements which officers have expressly or impliedly entered into they have no legal claim to any other rate. Against this, however, must be set the fact that it is impossible to expect a satisfied Civil - civice in which the spending power of officers' salaries is constantly being reduced through no fault of their own, and that with a dissatisfied Civil Service the. work of the Colony is not likely to be efficient-'ly performed, while new recruits of the desired stamp will be deterred from joining by the complaints of those who are constantly realizing with greater resentment the unfavourable conditions under which they are now serving. The fact, that the Colony raises its revenue and frames its estimate of expenditure in dollars and so apparently saves at the expense of its servants when the dollar goes above the rate of the Empire. exchange at which the annual estimates are made adds to the dissatisfaction arising from suggestions made in your despatch under the present condition of affairs.

The suggestion embodied in my telegram of the 14th May was based on a conviction that some action in the matter was necessary. The practical effect of the suggestion if it had been of taking steps in the direction which you carried out to make half the sterling salaries and half exchange compensation payable at a ments whereby that system would be revived. fixed rate rather lower than that current at the date of the Secretary of State's despatch of the despatch I have to say that I have no objection 20th July, 1902-1/8 instead 1/81-and half at to your communicating the present despatch to the average rate of the preceding month. In the Unofficial Members of the Legislative other words sterling salaties and exchange Council,-I have &c., compensation become half a dollar and half a sterling emolument. By the permanent adop. Governor tion of the arrangement when the dollar was

above 1/8 the Government's gain and officers' loss, and when it was below that amount the officers' gain and Government's loss, would be one half what it is with existing arrangements. Taking a concrete case of a salary of £500

and assuming possible in the future a fluctuation of the gold value of the dollar to be about between 4/- and 1/6, the fluctuation of the saor about half its lowest amount.

was 1/8 to 2/- and the dollar was above 2/- they [Paragraph 4 of Despatch of 35th November, | collect I hav come to the conclusion that the would be paid at 2/- and if the dollar was below 1/8 at 1/8. The objection to the system is that if the ange is small, as it would be with the above limits, the scheme would practically be the same as converting all sterling salaries into dollar salaries for local payments and if large say 1/6 to 2/2 would not remove the present difficulties.

Taking the sime concrete instance as before the inlary a. dollars would be liable to fluctuate from . \$5,000 to \$6,000 or :1/5th of its lowest amount with the smaller range suggested or from \$4,616 to \$6,660 or 4/9th of its lowest amount with the wider range.

7. A third scheme would be to fix upon some rate and if the dollar goes above it to pay the the dollar equivalent at the rate and if it goes below it to pay at the average rate of the preceding month. If for instance, a 2/ rate is fixed upon then when the dollar is above 2/- officers drawing sterling salaries would receive to dollars to the L and if below 2/- some greater number, according to the exchange of the previous month ... 2/- would be an arbitrary but convenient rate to fix. It is considerably higher than the rate current a the time of the fixing of the sterling salaries by Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of the 13th June, 1006, but since that date officers have on the whole gained by the low exchange and they would again profit if the gold value of silver fell, while they would not lose if it rose. The practical effect of this scheme, if carried out would be to convert sterling salaries into dollar salaries for local payment if the dollar value

rose above 2/-. The disadvantage of this scheme is the less that would fall on the Treasury with a very low dollar; but a low dollar is generally good for trade and consequently when the dollar falls the revenue tends to sise and to be in position to meet the additional expenditure due to increase in the number of dollars paid on account of sterling salaries and home pay-

Taking the same concrete instance as before the salary in dollars would be liable to fluctuate from \$5,000 to \$6,666 or one-third of it lower amount.

8. A fourth scheme would be to revert to dollar salaries, entirely, fixing a rate for conversion of sterling with dollar salaries. Such a rate might for the reasons, already given be 2/. The advantage of this scheme would be to do away with all fluctuations in the local values of salaries. The objection to this scheme would be that if the dollar fell to say 1/6 or less the whole question first of exchange compensation and then of sterling salaries would come up de nevo,

9. Other schemes will doubtless suggest themselves to anyone considering this intricate subject, but they will probably only be variations of those I have set furth as possible means of solving this problem. On the whole am now disposed to consider the thir scheme by which, if the dollar goes ,above 2 payments will be made at that rate and if goes-below at the average rate of the preced ng month is the che which offers the most per manent and equitable solution.

to. Your Lordship's telegram of the 191 May debats me from making any recommen dation in this matter, but I have nevertheless thought it advisable to write fully with regar o it, and I shall be greatly obliged if I could be 'urnished' with an' expression of . Your Lordship's views that I can put before th Legislative Council of the Cotony. I would add that the subject was brought before the meeting of the Executive Council on the tot May last, when Sir Paul Chater, the Senior Unofficial Member, asked me to appoint Committee to inquire into it, a course which did not appear to me to be advisuble. To question as to whether the Government would consider the advisability of granting relief to those Civil Servants who were drawing their pay on a sterling basis, put by Mr. H: E Pollock, K.C., representative of the rate-piyers in the Legislative Council, at their meeting on the 17th May, I replied that I had commupicated with Your Lordship in the matte Mr E A. Hewett, the member representing the Chamber of Commerce, has also asked questions on the subject which he has in timated to me he proposes to bring up again

when the Estimates are under consideration i September next,-I have, etca-M. NATHAN. The Right Honourable THE EARL OF ELGIN, K.C.,

[From Secretary of State to Governor.] Hungkong,

de, de, de...

Confidential,

Downing Street,

24th August, 1906. Sir,-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential desparch of the 13th ultimo in which you offer various suggestions for meeting the effect of the rise in silver on the sterling salaries of Government

2. I have carefully considered your observations, and I regret that I am unable to satisfy myself that measures of relief are necessary or justifiable at the present time. In the matter of remittances to this country the Government servants in question are no longer affected by the rate of exchange, and a reduction in the dollar value of imported articles must presumably be only a matter of time if exchange continues to rule high. Moreover I would remind you of the statement in your despatch No. 72 of the 29th March that "house rent is the chief, if not the only, expense of living which is not lower in this Colony than in most others, where Customs duties are levied and where wages are higher." I am bound to add that in my opinion the scale of pay of Government servants in Hongkong compares favourably with that obtaining in most other parts of

3. I would observe, with reference to the reply, that sterling salaries were introduced in order to get rid of the system of making payments in dollars at fictitious rates of exchange. and even if I were convinced of the necessity advocate, I could not agree to any attange

4. In answer to the 10th paragraph of your

Sir M, NATHAN, K.C.M.O. &c., '&c., &c.,

[Paragraph 12 of Despaich of 5th October, 1906, to the Secretary of State.

as much as it has been in the last 30 years, i.e., discussed in the meeting of Council held on smaller number of dollars now than they did that such officers find it difficult to live with fair 27th September to which I may here briefly formerly it must be borne in mind that they comfort on their sataries and it must be rememlary in dollars would be from \$4,250 to 16,333 | refer. The Hon. Mr. Hewett in the course of get considerable extra silver allowances and bered that their local expenditure (which alone some remarks on the subject suggested that I free quarters, fuel, light, uniform and passages | is affected by the rise in the exchange value of 6. Another scheme would be to fix a range, should appoint a small Committee to consider home and out again for themselves and family the dollar) is less in proportion to their income within which sterling salaries and exchange the whole question of the salaries of Civil lies; they are thus better off than other Euro than that of less highly paid officers. If, how, compensation would be paid at the average Servants. I informed the Council that I was pean public officers in the Colony.

[rate of exchange of the preceding month and not prepared to adopt this suggestion but that . 6. From a consideration of the memorials to receive and consider your observations on beyond which they would be paid at the rate I would place the Hop. Member's remarks and of such other information the point and in the meantime I will deler

1906, from Betrelary of State.].

4. In paragraph 13 of your despatch you terms :allude to a suggestion made in the Legislative in the last five years the number of Council by Mr. Hewett that a Committee dollars received on account of sterling and should be appointed to consider the question | exchange | compansation salaries; has q been of the Alaries paid to Civil Servants in Hong. reduced 25 per cent. In the same time kong. I have already expressed my views on dollar payments which make up about fres the question of salaries in the despatch of the expenditure of senior and somewhat which the substance has been communicated; more of that of junior officers have increased to the Council and I regret that I am unable by rise of prices at least 20 per cent. while to reconsider my decision. In any case the sterling payments which account for and or fact that it spite of economy in Public Works less of the total have decreased by not more the estimated revenue for 1907 barely covers I than to per cent. the estimated expenditure is sufficient reason't 7. The purchasing power of an official's steragainst any general increase of salaries. In ling salary according to the above statement is these circumstances 1 am of opinion that no, in 1907: 1 (2/5 × 4/5+1 × 11/10) or 67.5% of useful purpose would be served by the adop- what it was in 1902, tion of Mr. Howett's suggestion.

[Governor to Secretary of State.] Government House, Hongkong, 8th March, 1907.

My Lord,-In accordance with paragraph No. 222 of the Rules and Regulations of H M.'s Colonial Service, I have the honour to transmit copies of two memorials on of the salaries of officers of this Government in relation to the exchange value of the gold or gold equivalent in which they are paid. The first memorial addressed to me for transmission to Your Lordship is signed by Sir F. T. Piggott, Chief Justice, by Sir H. S. Berkeley, who has since resigned from the Colonial Service, and by Mr. S. T. Dunn, Superintendent of Botanical and Fotestry Department. ports also to present the views of Mr. H. R. Phelips, the Local Auditor, and of the late Harbour Master. The second memorial, also addressed to me for similar transmission in the event of my being satisfied of the general correctness of the figures it contains, is signed by the remaining heads of departments with the Director of the Observatory, who is about to retire the Service: it is also signed by the assistant heads in some of the principal offices. In forwarding it Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Acting Attorney General, stated that, no names of officers in pasts below the 2nd class had been appended to it because it was thought undesirable to multiply signatures but that the l signatories claimed to speak for all ranks of the Government Service.

.. I also forward in duplicate a letter on the same subject addressed to Your Lordship by Mr. A. G. Wise, Fuisne Judge, who gives his reasons for not signing either of the memorials referred to above.

I farther transmit a copy of a petition addressed to me through the Colonial Secretary which, with miror alterations to make it applicable to different departments, has been signed by practically all the European officers of the Medical, Sanitary and Public Works Departments. Slightly different petitions of which copies are annexed have been submitted by the Masters of Queen's College, by the European members of the Harbour and Prison Departments and by the European contingent of the Police Force.

Two letters, one dated the 24th December and the other the 2 th February, both forwarded at the request of Sir Francis Piggott form the last enclosures to this despatch!

2. It will be seen that except in the Post Office and in the Education Department, whose members have recently received increases in salary, the complaint of the insufficiency of emoluments in the existing circumstances of exchan e is universal throughout the European officers of the Hongkong Govern-

3. The first of the memorials referred to inboye embodies some inaccuracies. Experience has not shown that "the dollar has risen more than 6d, in 18 months" nor that "the utmost concession a few tradesmen have made is a reduction of 5 per cent. in their prices." |, he tox. If it went to 2/6 the addition would be The sterling equivalent of the dollar has not been below 1/10 since the 11th October, 1904, and has never risen to 2/4. Several important firms have reduced their prices between 10 and 20 per cent, since that date. The statement that "so far as European tradesmen are concarned the price of goods has for long been at the rate of one dollar to one shilling charged in Englana" is not applicable to all goods nor is it correct to lay down that Customs duties in other Colonies " at most add 1 per cent, to the price." I hough \$2 o a month may be the mean rent of houses on the Peak for officials in the position of the signatories of the first memorial (of whom, one, however, is provided with Government Quarters) it is certainly not the average rent of house occupied by Government-officers. The statement that "landlords do not find house property, a profitable, investment" put forward to show that "it is hardly possible to anticipate any reduction of tent" is incredible; I am informed also that there has during the last year been a tendency of rents of houses in the Peak and Upper Levels of Victoria to fall slightly. The statement that servants' wages are "roughly no less than \$100 a mouth, including 4 chair coolies" does certainly not apply, as it is said to do, to "all classes of officers." Subordinate officers do not 'cep 4 chair coolies and conveyance allowance of 514 to \$40 is given to officers whose duties require them to make use of rickshas' or of the Covernment service, whose salaries are

been my duty to point out there is much in | basis, the memorial worthy of Your Lordship's consideration and I would draw special attention

to its rith paragraph. except that in my opinion Table A which is lime. intended to show that a head of a junior department requires to live reasonably \$9,924 of prices, which might be expected, has not yet or, say at \$9 to the £, £1,000 per annum and w taken place and, in the circumstances, I am junior officer \$4,290, or say £475 per annum | willing to modify my previous opinion and to | cle of 5th inst. does, as seems to have been anticipated by consent to some additional payment, as a temthe memorialists in para 8 of the document, parary measure to officers paid on a sterling prove somewhat too much. But I am satisfied | basis, who under present conditions find, as to the general accuracy of the statements | difficult to live with fair comfort on their and figures in Tables B and C and that it is not | salaries. overstating the case to say that the cost in dollars of those items of living which are paid and the Legislative Council agree, a local allowper cent, since 1902 when the Sterling Salary | the limitations mentioned heresfter) for three | ing cards were handed in;-Scheme was introduced and during which year | years from January 1st, 1907, subject to the the average gold value of the dollar was 1/8. following conditions:-A factor which has undoubtedly contributed to | The allowance will be at the rate of 5% per this rise is the increasing wealth of the com- annum on the officer's salary, so long as the munity, as evidenced by the growth in the re- the exchange value of the dollar is 2/2d or venue of the Colony, from \$4,901,074 in 1972 to more. an amount estimated at \$6,448,025 for 1907, no If the dollar rives to 2/4d. or more the allow-

for this increase of about 30 per cent. falls below 2/1d. no allowance will be paid. comment. That submitted by the Medical | and will not be paid while an officer is on leave Department does not gain force by he of absence.

case for the memorialists and petitioners can succincily and fairly be put in the following

Neglecting rise in prices for local produce and labour as being probably independent in its cause of the alteration in the gold value of the dollar the proportion of purchasing power of sterling salaries in 1507 to what it was in 1902 resulting solely from this alteration is (1+1×11/10.) or 77.5%.

On similar lines the proportion of the purchasing power of sterling salaries in March 1907 to what it was in November 1905 due solely to the alteration in the value of the dollar from 1/10th to 1/9th of a f is less than 9/10 (1 + 1 × 11/10) or 93 %;

8. From whatever point of view these figures are considered it cannot be questioned that there has been a heavy fall in the purchasing power of sterling salaries in the last few years and it could scarcely be expected that this fall should be without its effect on the efficiency of the Service generally, Apart from general dissatisfaction several cases have already occurred in which good men have been lost to the Colony by the unattractiveness of the pre-

g: Since the memorials above discussed were submitted, I have received despatch No. 236 of 26th November, 1906, in the 4th paragraph of which Your Lordship regrets being unable the exception of the Colonial Secretary and of to reconsider the decision that measures of relief were unjustifiable and unnecessary at the present time and goes on to state that "in any case the fact that in spite of economy of Public Works the estimated revenue for 1907 barely covers the estimated expenditure is sufficient reason against any general increase in salaries." In this connection I would point out that the Estimates were drawn up on the basis of, a 2/2 dollar and that the current rate is now over '2s. 24d, so that unless this rate falls appreciably or compansation is given for its high level, the amount that will be expended on steeling selaries in the year will fall considerably short of the estimate.

to. Subsequent to the above quoted desnatch I understand that Your Lordship on the 8th lanuary last asked of the Governor of the Straits Settlements what solution of the salaries question would be applicable to Hongkong as well as to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Sir John Anderson has been good enough to favour me with a copy of the despatch he wrote in reply-No. 63 dated the 31st January, 19.7,-the 11th paragraph of which suggests that salaries in Hongkong should be paid at the rate of the day so long as it does not exceed 2/2 and that if the rate exceeds 2/2 the salary should have a percentage added to it equivalent to 1/48th of the excess of the rate

For simplicity it is suggested that in place whithe above an additional cent should be given on every dollar for every id, that the dollar rises above 2/-. With nine dollars to the pound sterling, or the dollar at rather more than 2/21d, as at present, Bir John Anderson's scheme would mean an immediate addition of 5% to salaries. This would not remove present grounds of complaint.

11. A more acceptable sch me would be if an additional cent were given on every dollar for every 1d that the doller rises above 2/-With the dollar at 2/21 the addition would then 74% which might be laid down as a maximum instead of the 12% suggested by Sir John anderson. The actual effect of the scheme is practically to pay salaries at a fictitious rate of 2/- the dollar. Qn the whole the scheme suggested in pa agraph 7 of my confidential despatch of the 13th July, 1006, appears simpler.

12. I regret the delay, due to my recent illness and abse co and to the complicated nature of the question, in fo warding the memorials and petitions submitted to me in October and November of last year, and I would urge on Your Lordship the necessity for some early action being taken in the matter with which they deal .- I have, etc.

M. NATHAN. The Right Honourable THE EARL OF ELGIN, K.C.

> [Sec story of State to Governor.] Downing Street, 28th March, 1907.

Sir,-With reference to paragraph 4 of my despatch No. 236 of November 26th last, have the honour to inform you that I have now given further consideration to the question the dollar on the empluments of those officers fixed in sterling or, being paid at the rate of In spite of these inaccuracies which it has | of- to the dollar, are practically on a sterling

2. As you are aware, I have previously not seen my way to allow any concession on this at Yao, near Osaka, and the Murai spinning account, mainly on the ground that, if exchange 4. The second memorial puts the case of continues to rule high a reduction in local officers on the whole moderately and correctly, | prices must presumably be only a matter of

I understand, however, that the adjustment

3, I would, therefore, propose that, if you

fresh taxation having been imposed to account | ence will be at the rate of tox. If the dollar 5. The remaining petitions call for little . These allowances will not be pensionable

ing signed by the entire staff of nursing 4. As at present advised, I am not satisfied sisters to whom much that is contained in it that there are sufficient grounds for granting does not apply. Though the Police are un- these allowances to officers whose salaries ex-12. There are two other matters which were | doubtedly prejudicially affected by receiving a | ceed £1,000 a year. It can scarcely be argued of the limits of the range. Thus if the range before Your Lordship, bearing on the matter as I have been able to coming to a fight decision upon it. I may add

that, if the limit of &1,000 is finally adopted, i the case of officers, whose salaries sare nominally fixed in dotters, payable at 3/4, the salary should be regarded as exceeding £1,000 if the sterling salary attached to the post it

more than that sum. Shortly before the end of the period of three years, to which I have proposed to limit the grant of the allowance, I shall expect to receive a full report on the cost of living and on market prices in Hongking shewing how far local prices have adjusted themselves to the enhanced sterling v lue of the dollar, suppose ing the rate of exchange still to be high. the receipt of the report, the question of continuing the local allowance will be reconsidered, but it must be understood that it will be renewed unless the step can be justified by reference to the local conditions obtaining at the time -- I have, &c.

ELGIN.

[Telegram from Officer Administering the Government to Secretary of State.] 1st March, 1907.

Your despatch No. 37 of 28th March. allowance offered would not satisfy the Service and I propose to suspend action uptil I have received a reply to Sir M. Nathan's despatch No. 37 of the 8th Marchia

> [Secretary of State to Governor.] Downing Bircot.

16th April, 1907. Sir,-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 37 of the 8th of

March forwarding memorials of Government officers with regard to the salaries of the Hongkong Service as affected by the high exchange z. I propose to defer replying to your despatch until I have had the opportunity of dis-

cussing the matter with you on your arrrival

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION RETROSPECTIVE [Secretary of State to Officer administer-

ing the Government. Hongkong. No. 122.

here. - I have, &c.,

Downing Street.

11th June, 1907. Sir,-I have the honour to acknowledge the recept of your telegram of the 1st of May, in which you informed me that the proposals made in my despatch No. 57 of the 28th of March for the grant of a local allowance would. not satisfy the Service, and added that the proposed to defer action in anticipation of my reply to the Governor's despatch No. 37 of the 8th of March. I had already replied to that despatch to the effect that I would discuss the matter with Sir M. Nathan on his arrival in

2. I have now ascertained Sir M. Nathan's views, and, subject to the consent of the Legislative Council, I am prepared to approve the following arrangement:-

Officers drawing sterling salaries, or dollar salaries with double exchange compensation, will be paid their salaries, when the dollar is at or above that figure,

When the exchange value of the dollar is below 2/- these salaries will be paid, as dollar during the preceding month. Officers whose salaries are fixed in sterling

will draw leave pay and pension on the basis of the fixed sterling salary. Officers drawing double exchange compensation will continue to draw leave pay and pension on the basis of their

nominal dollar salaries at the privileged rates of exchange to which they are en-3. I have, therefore, to request that you will place these proposals before the Legislative Council. If the Council approves the suggested

arrangement, you are authorised to cut it in

force at once with effect from the 1st of January last,-I have, &c., The Officer Administering the Government

of Hongkong. ANOTHER ANGLO-JAPANESK

"COATES'S COTTON" TO BE MADE IN JAPAN.

COMPANY.

Mr. Murai Kichibel, who, as is well knows amassed a large fortune in the tobacco and cigarette business before the Government Monopoly was established, has agreed to form a company with a joint stock of Y3,000,000 with the well known firm of cotton-spinners, Messrs. J. and P. Coates, of Scotland, for the manufacture of cotton thread in Japan. The style of the company is the Teikoku Seishi Kaisha. ()n the 1st instant, the inauguration meeting was the effect of the increased exchange value of | held in Tokyo, and Mr. Murai Kichib i was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors: Mr. Sakata Kotaburo, Managing Director, and Murinosuke, Coates, Wenyan (? and other foreign gentleman, directors, while Messrs Tamura Takeji and Watt were appointed auditors. Mr. Mural contributes his thread factors mill in Kyoto at the prices of Y155,000 and Y380,000 respectively in part towards the capital of the company. The factories are to be largely extended, adopting machinery of the most modern type. The formation of the company was to be registered with the authorities yesterday, says the Japan Chroni-

> THE ROYAL HONGKUNG GOLD CLUB.

The monthly competition for the Robertson Farewell Cup was held at the Happy Valley for on a silver basis has gone up at least 20 ance should be paid to these officers (within from the 13th to 18th July, 1907, The follow-

ROBERTSON FAREWELL CUP. Mr. R. O. Hatchison ... 78 scr. - 18. Mr. M. A. Murray 83-3-80 Mr. H. W. Slade 93-12-81 Lt. C. J. Satterthwaite ... 95- 8-82 Mr. F. W. Warro 88- 5-83. Mr. E. J. Grist 84 scr. =84 Mr. E. V. D. Parr 93-6-84 Mr. H. Pinckney 94-86 Mr. R. F. Mackay 92-3-89 (24 entries). POOL. *Mr. R. O. Hutchison* ... 78-3-76

Mr. A. Morfey...... 99-18-81 Mr. E. J. Grist...... 84-2-82 Mr. E. V. D. Parr 99- 8-82 Mr. C. W. May 90-7-83 Mr. D. B. Marray 95-12-84 (25 entries). Winner of Cup and Pool

THE MAN ON INSURANCE CO.

TO EXTEND ITS OPERATIONS

Hon. Mr. H. B. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. F. C. Master of Meaurs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared before his Hong our the Chief Justice, In Original Inrisdiction last Tuesday, in the matter of the Man On Insurance Company, Ld.

Mr. Pollock said that when he brought the

matter before the Court, of the motion for the Man On Company to extend its operations to Fire Insurance in addition to its present business of marine insurance, his Honour required further information as to the financial standing of the company. Since then he had obtained the information supported by affidavits by Kwong Tong Fook, a director of the company. Mr. R. F. C. Master, and the manager, and these affidavits had been filed, and he would now ask for the order. His Honour said be would grant the order which, for the reason that he was not satisfied that the capital of \$1,000,000, was sufficient when the matter was moved before him before. He had now obtained all the information he required and had ascertained that of seven marine and fire insurance companies here the capital was the same. half paid up. He was now satisfied and would make the order, the company to pay the cost of the motion and of this application.

BUILDING CONTRACT.

FURTHER ARGUMENTS:

His Honour the Chief Justice presided in Original Jurisdiction last Tuesday at the Supreme Court to hear further arguments in the matter of the arbitration between the executrixes and executors of Choy Chap. deceased, and Tsang King, contractor. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. A. C. Holborow, of Messrs, Deacon, Looker and Deacon. appeared for the plaintiffs, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell. Crown solicitor, of Meisrs. Dennys and Bowley, represented the defendant.

It will be remembered that in this case the late Chey Chan called the defendant and arranged with him for the building of so Chinese houses, for shops and dwelling houses, and also for the pulling down and re-building of another 15 Chinese houses, the work, after an extension of time, to be completed by April 15, 1904. Under the first contract it was agreed by and between the parties that if the work was: not completed by contract date the defendant was to forfeit to plaintiffs as liquidated damages \$75 per diem in the case of the 30 houses and \$20 in the case of the JS houses. for every day the work remained uncompleted after the said 15th April, 1904. The defendant did not complete the work, and on June and, 1905, the work was taken out of his hands. The work was to be done under the supervision of Mr. W. Danby, architect and engineer, who was to certify that it was completed to his antisfaction, and all disputes were to be, submitted to him for arbitration. By a later agreement it was arranged between the parties that instead of \$75 and \$20 respectively to be paid as penalties, the defendant in the Colony, at the rate of z/- to the was to pay \$3,000 for the first month and \$6,000 dollar, so long as the exchange value of for the second month the work

remained uncompleted. Sir Henry said that the point they had to consider was what was in the minds of the at present, at a rate of exchange fixed | parties when, they agreed that the delendant monthly by the Government and based should compensate plaintiffs in the sums of on the average exchange value of the \$3,000 for the first month and \$6,000 for the sec and for which the work was uncompleted. and said it was clear that the intention was that the two large sums were to be paid as compensation in full discharge of all liabilities, and nothing more. It was liquidated damages

and not a penalty. His Honour: But it seems to me that they got sick of waiting, and said if the work was not completed within the extended time they would not be satisfied with \$75 a day but would take a lump sum of \$3,000 for the first and \$6,000 for the second month's delay.

Sir Henry : But there was no penalty ; it was liquidated damages, and when the agreement was made it was never contemplated that the delay wou'd extend over the first month, and the compensation was doubled for the reason that in the second month there was greater probability of loss of tenants than in the first

Sir Henry then quoted nuthorities at considerable length in support of his argument that the liquidated damages were not a penalty. After hearing further authorities from Sir Henry, his Honour said he need not call upon Mr. Slade to reply as nothing had been said. and no authorities quoted sufficiently to the point to cause him to alter the decision previously arrived at, and that decision would

JAPAN AND KOREA.

THE ASSABSINATION PLOT IN SEOUL.

According to further particulars to hand of the incident at the reception given to Prince. Pak Yong ho in Seoul, it appears that there. were scores of members of the anti-Japanese. party present at the reception who were parties to the plot to assassinate. Prince Pak.

When the Prince received his invitation to the reception someone gave him secret information that his opponent had ploted against his life. In consequence of this warning the Prince entered the Kanjo liospital the night before the reception was to take place. under the pretence, of illness, and sent his representative to the reception in his stead, with the result stated in our columns yesterday." says the Japan Chronicle.

The would-be assas in was a leader of the Self-Help Society, a Conservative Association for ed early last year. About last autumn the Young Men's Christian Association became associated with the Conservative Society against the Japanese. Some of the members obtained important positions in the Government service, and at one time the Society had some ascendency over the ll-chin Hoi, a pro-japanese party. Upon the formation of the present Cabinet, however, the Society lost power, and began to entertain hatred and animosity against the Il-chin Hoi. By his self-murder, the wouldbe assassin has exposed the feeling of the Society. It is stated that he was the head of

the Chemulpo branch. The wounded man died at the Red Cross-Hospital in the evening of the same day (unday). From a letter which was found on him, it is evident that he had framed a plot to murder, the leaders of the Hohin Hoi and of the pro-lapanese parties. In this letter he had declared that he was going to die an honourable death for the sake of his country, and set a good example to his fellow countrymen. "Those who misled the country should be killed at a blow. If he falled in his attempt he would shoot himself with a resolver, it was against the truth of heaven; for one to murder others and live; therefore he would murder all the disloyal, and then die himself. The dead body of a pair ot was powerful. If ten pairiots sucrificed their lives for the country, the Korean autonomy of nid be restored. He died an honograble death, and

others should follow his example,"

OUR CIVIL SBBVANTS SALARIES MEMORIAL BY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

COST OF LIVING IN HONGKONG,

The following memorial forms one of the enclosures referred to in Sir Matthew Nathan's despatch to the Secretary of State on the above subject :--

Hongkong, November, 1956. Your Excellency .- With reference to the reply of the Secretary of State to your Despatch on the subject of salaries of Public Servants, we, the updersigned heads and assistant heads of departments, have the honour to lay certain figures before you, in support of our contention that our present remuneration is inadequate. We ask that Your Excellency will scrutinize these figures (whether by the aid of a Commission composed of the unofficial members of Council, or as otherwise may seem best to you) and that then, if satisfied as to their general correctness, you will forward them, together with such comment as may suggest itself to you, to the Secretary of State.

figures given in the tables attached will speak for themselves, some general explanation of our present position is necessary, as well as of the principle upon which our facts were selected.

1. We submit that in the Public Service, there can be but one just standard by which to determine what is or what is not an adequate recompense for the services performed. This [(f.) standard is based upon the cost of the manner of living proper to the class of persons who render those services, and is calculated to maintain them in a reasonable degree of comfort. Our contention is, that our remuneration falls below this standard, and that it should therefore be increased.

. The justice of this argument, that our salaries must be suited to the cost of living of the day, has on several occasions been recognized by the Secretary of State. To mention two only, in 1894 what was known as "half compensation," and in 1901 "double compensation," were given to us. On both these occasions the ostensible reason for the measure of relief was that the value of the dollar had fallen. But the true reason can only be, that the falling dollar had disturbed the conditions of living to our detriment, Had it been otherwise, had we been unable to shew, not only that the circumstances had changed but also that the change had been prejudicial to us, we should have been totally unable to establish

c. Our present position is no less serious; [while the fact that it is attended by a rising instead of a falling dollar seems to prove, not 1 (18) Petty cash 25 that our difficulties are imaginary, but that the price of silver is not the sole factor to be considered in calculating the cost of living.

.6. To determine the cost of living of so heterogeneous a body as the Hongkong Civil I meut. Service, and thence to deduce a fair rate of emolument, would be a task of great difficulty. It might be done thoroughly by a Commission with unlimited time at its disposal; any such thorough treatment is impossible for us." But as we feel that facts alone and not theories canprove our case, we have endeavoured to. select two typical instances, and to deal with them in a concrete way. . If our argument holdgood for them, it will follow naturally that proportionate readjustments should be general throughout the Service.

7. In making our selection of typical cases we were impressed by the fact, that the additional cost of a married life is far heavier, in proportion to that of a single man, here than at home. It is unnecessary to labour this point-house rent and steamer fares alone would prove it. It seems inevitable therefore that our typical cases should be married men. It follows that they should also be men whose marriage could not have been considered by the Government as an act of imprudence, for the consequences of which they were themselves alone to blame. Further, our examples had to be chosen from different grades of the Service. Again, as the up-bringing of children is an ordinary consequence of marriage, we took for our typical cases officers on their highest increment, on the supposition that they had married on first reaching their present appointments; and we have supposed that they have each a family of three young children, the increasing cost of whose later education may be left to the future and subsequent promotion. The types selected by us to answer all these conditions, were (A) the head of a junior department on a salary of \$5,400 with compensation, and (B) a subordinate officer on a salary

8 Table A gives what we consider to be a reasonable rate of living for these two officers. together with explanatory notes. It also gives the salaries drawn by them at the present rate of exchange. 'And if it is alleged in reply that we have endeavoured to prove too much; that were the difference between the necessary and the actual as great as we represent open crises must have occurred as they have not done; to that we reply, they have been staved off, but, in many cases by most unsatisfactory devices: wives and children have been sent home, with no prospect of return: many of us have given up our houses and sold our belongings and are living in hotels and boarding houses and messes like neither married men nor bachelors, and some of us have been compelled to abandon our policies on our lives, as we can prove to Your

Excelleny. o. Were there any real hope for an early change for the better we might have continued to endure in silence; as we have done for the past several years, But we know only too well that the cost of living is on the increase. and that the higher dollar has brought us no relief. We give in Table B some comparative figures to prove that we do not exaggerate.

to. The Secretary of State has informed Your Excellency that we are better paid than the public servants of most other Colonies—a statement that we are not in a position to controvert, as we have not the information at our disposal that might enable us to do so, Our contention is less ambitious, namely, to. prove that out pay-is insufficient. There are however certain items in our expenses which are peculiar to the Colony, as compared with others in the tropics, which are: -- coal, excessive house-rout and the great cost of clothing due both to the need of providing against very hot and very cold weather, and also to the destruction caused by the damp. Steamer 8 32 and 40% respectively. fares too are higher from here to England than

. II. Table C shows that the enormous rents charged, so far from falling with the rise of silver, have greatly increased when reckoned in that metal, and enormously increased when reckoned in sterling.

from almost every other Crown Colony.

12. We have laid great stress on the increasing dollar prices, because therein lies the Key to our position. Under no possible circumstances could we gain by the rise of the dollar. since being paid in sterling it takes the same proportion of our salaries to make our gold parchases, whether silver is high or low. At the best, if silver prices at once and automatically adjusted themselves to the different exchanges we should be as well though no better off. But as we have shown, silver prices so far from shawing a tendency to so adjust themselves aven slowly, are steadily on the rise.

13. Table D shows the average rate of exchange during recent years. 14. In the full confidence that we shall have Your Excellency's sympathy and assistance,-

H. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney General. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer.

We have old.

A. W. Brewin, Registrar General Badeley, Captain Superintendent of

L. A. M. Johnston, Postmaster General. A. Seth. Registrar, Supreme Court G. H. Wakeman, Land Officer.

Edward A. Irving, Inspector of Schools. F. A. Haziland, Police Magistrate. G. H. Bateson Wright, Headmaster, Queen's

A. G. M. Fletcher, Asst. Colonial Secretary. P. N. H. Jones, Assistant Director of Public

Estimated necessary income at present prices of (A) a Head of a Junior Department (Salary 2. While we believe that the facts and \$5,400 per abnum with double compensation @ 1 = \$600 per mensem) and (B) a Junior Officer on a salary of £345 per annum (al

4-\$255.56 per mensem). EXPENSES PER MENSEM.

			A	1.	B
			entage Total.	Perce of T	ntag otal.
)	Saving on of passage	account s home			

ſ	of passages home
1	and back
ł	/a l Insurance
ı	(3.) Rent and taxes, 150, 18 1 75 21.1
	(4.) Depreciation and
ı	upkeep of fur-
	niture
	(5. Doctor, 10
	(6.) Dentist,
	(7.) Chemist, 7
1	(8) Transport (trams,
	chairs and rick-
	manage (20 10
	(9.) Compradore, 135 20.5 85 23.5
4	(40.) Fresh milk, 351
Þ	(11.) Clothes and boots yo 40
	(12.) Light and fuel 20" 10
	(13.) Governess or school
	feet :

(16.) Wines, ' ærated waters, ice and tobacco 15 (17) Recreation charities 29

(15) Washing

estimate and allow no margin for entertain-REMARKS (t.) stimated at 1/40th of cost of return

These figures are based on a conservative

passages. If families are not brought back, the cost of 2 establishments must be incurred. (2.) Includes widows and orphans' subscrip-(3.) A. The average rent at the Peak (with-

out taxes) is \$1:0; but the cheapest houses are too small for a man with a family. B. A 4-roomed cottage at Kowloon or

Hongkong. (4.) 1% per mensem on (A) \$2,000 and (B)

5.) B. Free medical attendance and medicine. (6.) Teeth "go" very badly in Hongkong and entists' bills are very high.

(4) Includes (A) Peak Tramway (B) Electric ram or the Ferry. (9.) Includes all stores and tinned provisions. (13.) B. includes school material.

(14.) A:- Boy St4; cook \$14; Amah \$14 wash amab \$13; house coolie \$10; market coolie \$9; bathroom coolie \$2.

B:-Boy \$10 : cook \$10. (15.) A. and B. Wash amah included with (17.) A. Includes Hongkong Club \$7, and.

Peak Club St. B. Includes Cricket and Civil Service

Shewing prices of commodities, wages and expenses of living generally other than rents and taxes in 1902 when the dollar was worth 1/8 and in October, 1906, when the dollar, is

	1.		4.5	
COMM	ODITIE	S	. 1 .	
Commodity.	190		19:	
	S. E.	s. d.		s d.
1 Beef (lb)	14	2.8	10	5.4
2 Bread (lb)	05	1 5	c6	4.1
3 Butter (tin)	50	10	70	1.6.9
4 Coals (ton)	9.50 1	10 1	5.00 T	.1 .9
5 Eggs (doz)	18	. 3.6	. 20	5.4
6 Flour	05	1	06	1.5
7 Milk, fresh (pt.)	16	3.2	- 24	6.5
8 . tinned (tip)	23	4.6	24	(1.5
9 Mutton (lb)	20	4	26	7.8
to Steut(samebrand)	38	7.5	45	1.0.1
		1 6 -		

Other items cannot be stated so exactly. Servants.-The market rate of wages paid in dollars has increased at least 20 per cent.' We can give individually figures in support. Transport.-The Star Ferry have increased

their rate for a single trip from to cents to 15 cents since 1901. The Peak Tram' and rickshas are the same n dollars as in 1902.

TABLE C.

A comparison of the dollar and sterling rents of houses in 1902 and 1906.

(N.B.-This return deals with the houses and those only which were in existence is Average Rental per

Rental per mensem. Houses. 1906 @ 2/3. 1902@1/8: Lower Level, 135 11 50 160 (nearly), 18 (nearly)

Peak, 120 10 0 0 130 (over). 14 (over) (go houses), ' Thus the average dollar rental of European houses has increased at the lower levels by

\$25, or over 16%; and the average sterling rental has increased by £5.15, or 60%. The percentage of increases for houses at the Peak are

TABLE D.

Average	rates of	Exchange,	demand	on
1874	4/1	1800	3/6	
1875	4/-		3/1	
	4/2		2/9	+**
	3/11		2/3	
187P	3 10	1894.		1. 1
	3/10	.1895	2/1	· 1.
: 1'80.	1.,3/9	1896.,	2/1	4.4
. 1881	3 7		*********	22 1
1382,	37		tfet	
1883	39			1
1884	37			
188 C.	· 34		17/11	110
1886.		1901,	· ****** 1/B	
1887.		1905		5 1 1
1555,	maie 3 1 m	1904	·	

1905 herrisma 1/11

GAMBLING SUPPRESSION.

MEETING OF CANTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

DEFICIENCY IN REVENUE HOW MET [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 15th July A meeting was held, on the 13th instant, at the Canton Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of considering the advisability of for thoring the proposal by H.E. Vicercy Shum for the prohibition of gambling throughout the province and to devise means to make good the loss of revenue resulting from the total abolition of gambling.

A telegram has been received from H.E. Vicercy Shum stating that he intends to impose a house tax to make: good, the gambling

The Kwangchow Prefect has written stating that H.E. Acting Viceroy Wu has placed the matter in his hands for investigation, and the Seventy-two Guilds Association bas wired to H.E. Shum, requesting him to adhere to the proposal for the suppression of gambling. At the meeting the hope was expressed that the seventy-two guilds, should devise some means to make good the deficiency, arising

from the abolition of the Farm.

The following resolutions were passed:--(+ That steps be taken to devise means for making good the deficiency of revenue resulting from the abolition of gambling, after the arrival of H.E. Viceroy Shum at Capton. (2) That triffing taxes should be abolished and that the collection of Likin be given to merchants under the supervision of the seventy-two guilds association so as to save the large expenditure spent on its collection, thus making up the deficiency. (3) That as the different officials of the 72 guilds association are not all present, this question of Likin collection be left over to a later late.

LANDLORD AND TENANT

RAISE A STORM IN A TEA-POT. In the Summary Jurisdiction Court last Wednesday, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, J. X. Batalha, of No. 29 Mosque function, brought an action against C. S. Remedios, of No. 29 Mosque Junction. clerk, claiming from the defendant possession of part of the ground floor of the said house illegally occupied by the defendant.

Plaintiff appeared in person and Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, represented the defendant.

house from defendant, and paid Sto a month for it, but defendant now allowed his servants to sleep there and plaintiff's servant had to sleep where he could.

Mr. Goldring: How many kitchens are there in the house?-There is only one kitchen. Mr. Goldring: And bathroom?-There one bathroom.

Mr. Goldring: And you both share them?-Yes, with my permission, as they are on my

Mr. Goldring: And the passage is common to both?-It was arranged that the passage should be used by defendant with my consent. wis Honour: But he must get in and out by that paisage?

Mr. Goldring: Now, didn't all the trouble arise through your allowing a child to be there with your servant?-Yes, my servant brought the child, and I let him stay there. Mr. Goldring: Whose is the child?

No answer. His Honour: Why don't you get a servant who does not take children to service with him?—Because he is a very good ' boy," and so I let him keep the child there.

other than your servants to sleep on the premises?-As I have taken the floor I think have a right to permit him to keep the child

His Honour: Oh, you think so? Plaintiff: Yes, my Lord, I think so. His Honour: Well, that's what I wanted to

Mr. Goldring: For how long have you called yourself "Batalha"?-Since 1902. Mr. Goldring: You called yourself "Xavier" before that?- es, but my father gave me per-

mission to use his name. Mr. Goldring : What was your father's name? -Batalba. Mr Goldring; Then, why did you call your-

self "Xavier" before? -On account of family disturbances. His Ronnur: Well, it seems to me I can't

do anything in the matter; the passage, kitchen and bathroom are, by his own showing, common property. Can't you get out to other premises? Plaintiff: I have given notice to quit in

His Honour: Well, this friction will no doubt continue all the time. I can't do anything for you. If you choose to engage servants you cannot expect to be allowed to le them bring all their family, appurtenances and

suit you with costs. * * JAPAN AND KOREA. -

encumbrances on to the premises. I must non-

We take the following telegrams from the N. C. D. News :-

Tokio, july II. Many Tokio papers to-day have editorials dealing with Korean affairs. Two papers, propersonal visit to Japan to apologize. Count Okuma considers that the dethronement of the Emperor is now practically inevitable. The Kokumin says that should such abuses be allowed to continue the Japanese Protectorate will be frustrated, and urges Marquis Ito to come to a bold and unequivocal decision. Japan does not intend to destroy Korea's independence, but in view of the tangible recognition of lapan's position in Korea, as evidenced by the rejection of the deputation to the Hagne, Japan is entitled to every means in her power

Cabinet has sided egainst him.

-UMHAPPY-EMPBROR--

ization of that country is impossible.

tion with great keenness. 29

THE EMPEROR'S PURSE

Emperor's private purse,

MARINE COURT. HARBOUR COLLISION.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Baril R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate, an inquiry was held into the circumstances attending the collision between the unlicensed steam-launch K Lan You, master, and the licensed steam launch Cheung Lee, Cheung Hoi, master, in the waters of the Colony, on the and instant.

John Morrison, harbour engineer to the Dock Company, said he was leaving the Japan which was lying at the Apcar buoy in the launch. He left the starboard side, the ship being swung to obb. After shoving off he ported to thre round and go cast. Cheung Les was coming from the west and came close round the bows of the Japan, and the two launches met nearly at right angles, the stems mooting. Witness heard a long blast on the whistle of his launch and then a short one. He could not say how the engines were being worked. Lai Yuen, coxswain of the launch K 4, said on shoving off from the Japan he gave a long blast on his whistle, because he was afraid the other launch would callide with his. He then went ahead and put his helm to port. On drawing ahead he saw. the other launch shead of the Japan on his port bow and he then gave another long blast,, Cheung Lee took no notice. Witness kept his engines going ahead and his helm aport. The Cheung Les came on and struck witness's port

Chaung Hoi, coxswain of the Cheung Lee, said he was on board his launch at the time of the collision, going from West Point to Tsimtan-tsul. He came along the Southern Fair-He saw the K when about 100 feet off. He then went full speed astern and gave a short

His Worship said that no reliance could be placed on the witness's statements, as although he said he was going from West Point to Taimtsa-tsui, his direction being about E.N.E. he persisted in showing by the models that he was going N.W. The men were both to blame: The X & blew improper and misleading signals laid down in the rules. .

The Cheung Les passed too close to the bows of the Japan, thereby making it impossible for her to keep clear of the K as was her duty. Both coxswains' certificates were suspended for two months.

FAILING TO REPORT. At the instance of Mr A. C. Botelho, chief it might be dishonoured he returned it to Wu clerk, Harbour Office, Lai Yun, coxswain of the | Chin-Sheng. unlicensed launch K & was charged with unlawfully failing to report to the Harbour Master the name and number on his certificate for re-Plaintiff said he took the ground floor of the gistration within 48 hours of his engagement. Defendant said he was only engaged for a few days as a substitute.

'His Worship convicted and fined the accused \$5, or 14 days." WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.

John Smith, quartermaster of the s.s. Athenian, was charged by Mr. Gerald Edward Bridge, first mate of the vessel, with disobeying the lawful comman's of the master, and continued wilful neglect of duty on board the steamer since the 12th inst., in this harbour, pronunciation of the trade-names of the two

Accused pleaded not guilty. Prosecutor said he gave defendant leave from 8 p.m. to midnight 'ast night, and the officer of the watch reported to him at 11.30 p.m. that de- drawn by Yeh Shao-ling, and falsely representfendant had returned from leave drunk, abusive Plaintiff: Yes, my Lord, with my permis- and riotous. Witness went on deck and saw the accused, who was creating a great disturbance, keeping all hands awake, and using abusive language to witness and everybody else. Defendant should have relieved the deck at midnight but he was unfit for duly, and another man had to take his watch. Wil ness hoisted the police signal, but by the time they came the man was quiet. Witness didnot consider the defendant was fit for duty until 8 a.m. to-day, after he had slept it off.

Defendant said he came off at midnight to Mr. Goldring: Don't you know that the land- take his watch, and when he went into the caused Yeh Shao-ling to draw a draft lord can be prosecuted for allowing persons quartermaster's cabin another quartermaster, Vio,coo. Accused presented it and again Budkins, told him not to make so much noise. | ceived the manager by the same means, and He said he wasn't making any noise, and then | drew a sum of Y9,125 out of the money in his the other man struck hims. He was not allow- charge, further drawing a sum of Y18,250 on a

ed to keep his watch.

NEGLECTING TO REPORT ENGAGEMENT. At the Marine Magistrate's Court this morning, before Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N. Marine Magistrate and Harbour Master, Mr. A. C. Botelho, chief clerk of the Harbour Department, charged Mr. J. W. Graham, manager of the Kowloon establishment of the Hoogkong and Whampoa Co., Ld., with unlawfully failing to report to the Harbour Master the name on, and the number of the certificate held by the master of the launch & 4

within 48 hours of his engagement. Mr. Lang, of Messra, Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendant. His Worship said that it would be better, to save time and fine, if the defendant, through his solicitor, would plead guilty at once. Mr. Lang then admitted the charge, and the

defendant was fined \$5 FAILING TO STOP. P. C. Henry Clarke charged Li Sap Mui, boatwoman of licensed fishing boat 5276H, with unlawfully failing to stop her boat when called upon by an officer to do so, in Victoria harbour on the rith instant. Proseculor said that at 430 o'clock this morning, he was on duty the Kowloon godowns. He saw a number of small boats round junks moored off the godown wharves. He went near and told defendant to come alongside amongst others, but they refused to do so and pulled away. He caught defendant's boat, but the others got pose that the Emperor of Korea should pay a laway. He searched the boat and found nothing suspicious, and knew of no reason why she would not stop.

Defendant said she didn't hear the constable She was convicted and fined \$10, or one

SUICIDE AT EAST FOINT.

month's imprisonnent.

ITALIAN HAWKER CUTS HIS THROAT. Pedro Navarino, an Italian hawker, residing at No. I. Shau-kl-wan Road-a tenement to prevent any disturbance in the Far Rast. | situated between the Bay View Police Station Unless Japan and Korea unite to safeguard and the Belle View Hotel-committed suicide the lives and property of the Koreans the civillast Tuesday morning by cutting his throat with a knife. The discovery was made by an Indian policemen, who had to force his way into the house. His remains, which were then in a The Emperor of Korea has sent a cypher | state of decomposition, were removed to the telegram, in the name of an American, to the mortnary. Navarine was close on sixty years Deputation to The Hague, stating that he is old. He came to Hongkong about fifteen imprisoned by the Japanese, and that, his own | years ago, and earned a living by selling timed meats. Last year he was prosecuted and fined Meanwhile the deputation to The Hagus Sco, which he paid, for selling stuffunfit for human openly declares that it is in possession of im- food. There are few in Hongkong to-day who perial credentials. .. This compromising dis- did not know the Italian by sight, for he was closure of Imperial participation is highly seen daily, in good or indifferent weather, disquicting to the Emperor. All political par- trudging along the eastern part of the city, with ties at Tokio are taking up the Korean ques- a sack across his shoulder. What the motive was for deceased's taking his life is still to be explained. He was seen on two days during Tokic, July 10. the part of last week walking along Causeway Mr. Song Fong-chun, Korean Minister of Bey, hatless, and in a broiling sun. The theory ness with tip Tong-lang, but he continued to dropped to the floor, Before the impector of Commerce, has been appointed chairman of that is put forth is that deceased having had a advance money, and the cash so advanced any of the onlookers could segal their squille the Committee having control over the Korean touch of the sun sought relief by anding his amounted to about Y 130,000. The reason be brings the centipede had accapad.) Lackily the

THE CHARGE AGAINST A BANK | but he stopped business Hip Tong-lang would COMPRABORE TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

As already reported in our columns, the Osaka Appeal Court upheld the appeal of the Procurator against the decision of the Kobe Chiho Saibansho, by which Pan I-chin, formerly the compradore in the Robe branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, was acquitted of the charge of embezzigment and fraud preferred against him. The Osaka Court quashed the decision of the Kobe Court, and sentenced the accused to imprisonment for a term of one year, with labour, and a fine Y20, and to be a placed under police supervision for six months.

The text is now to hand of the judgment of the Osaka Court, and the reasons of the judgment are given as follows:-

The accused was engaged in May, 1902, as a compradors in the Chartered Bank of India Australia, and China, No. 26, Naniwa-machi Kobe, and while conducting the business of Chinese customers' bills, and in charge of money belonging to the bank, he committed the following crimes:

(1).-During the period from about May to September 4th, 1905, the accused embeztled on several occasions a total sum of You, 213.54 out of the money entrusted to him by the bank. When Mr. A. Graves, assistant accountant of the Bank, examined the cash in hand, bills, &c., according to the books on September 4th, 1905, as was usual after the close of business for the day, the accused, with a view to concealing the defalcation, presented a cheque for Y40,000 dated September 5th (?) drawn by a Chinese named Wn Chin-Sheng way, and then crossed the bows of the Japan, on the Kobe branch of the Naniwa Bank, and also a cheque for Y21,213.54, drawn by the same party on the 34th Bank, falsely representing the cheques to have been received in the course of business from customers of the bank. As a matter of fact, the chaques were drawn at the request of the accused, who assured the drawer that he would not be involved in any trouble. The accused put the cheques away in the safe of the bank. On the following day the accused deposited at the Naniwa Bank a on her whistle, and failed to blow the signals sum of Y40,000 out of the money entrusted to him, and then cashed the cheque and brought the money to his bank. Thus he deceived the Chartered Bank, pretending that the cheque had been cashed from the deposit in the drawer. The accused had no time to adopt similar tactics with another cheque for Y21,213.54. drawn on the 34th Bank, and as he leared that

(2).-A Chinese firm styled Fu Heing or

lick Hing, in Kobe, was doing business with the bank. The name of this firm was on the list of Chinese merchants in Kobe, and the firm was on a sound basis and trustworthy. The accused presented the firm's name to Mr. John Adamson, manager of the bank, who accordingly placed reliance on the standing o the firm. The accused had among his friends a Chinese named Yeh Shao-ling, who was trading under the style of lick Hing. He had not opened an account with the Chartered Bank, and his name was not on the said list. Taking advantage of the similarity of the Chinese merchants, and further of the fact that the manager of the bank was unable to read Chinese characters, the accused borrowed bills ed them as bills drawn by the Chinese firm of a similar name, and thus induced the manager to approve the acceptance of the bills. Then the accused, with a view to embezzling the money entrusted to him by means of the pretext of business, on August 1st, 1905, presented a draft-for-Y12,000 drawn up by Yeb Shao-ling as if it was a draft of the creditable Chinese firm of Hok Hing." Deceived by the accused, Mr. Adamson, manager of the bank, approved the draft, and the accused took a sun of Y23,656.25 out of the money entrusted to him, and on the 8th of the same month (August) draft for Y20,000 drawn by Yeh Shao-ling. His Worship convicted and fined him six All these sums the defendant fraudulently obtained. It is evident from his own admission Court that accused was engaged by the bank

as compradore during the period from May, 1900, to September 5th, 1905, and that he conducted business as mentioned above. regards the facts of the first charge, the accused maintained that a compradore was authorised to conduct business between the bank and Chinese customers on his own responsibility The manager would only dictate the rate to exchange and the amount of money to advanced daily, and the compradore was authorised to do business in observance of the rate of exchange and the fixed amount of money to be advanced for the day. The compradore was not bound to obtain the approva of the manager for each transaction. minutes of the proceedings of the first preliminary examination of the case contain the statement of Mr. John Adamson, manager of the bank, to the effect that a compradors must obtain the approval of the manager for the di-bursement of any sum. In European countries, the bank was unable to pay out even a sen without the approval of manager or his representative. In the Chartered Bank in Kobe, it was customary for the manager to entrust Pan (accused) with a certain amount of money every morning, and in advancing money Pan was ordered to report every transaction-to advance such and such amounts to so and so-and on receiving the report he (the manager) would write on paper in his own handwriting the amount of money and the name of the merchant to whom the money was to be paid, and hand the paper to Pan, who would then pay the money. Mr. William Sutherland (accountant of the Chartered Bank) also testified in this Court that discounting bills the compradore must obtain the approval of the manager, for ever, transaction. The compredore must bring the pay coupen to the manager, who would sign when approved. Without his signature on the pay coupon, no transaction could be effected: pradore is not authorised to do business with out the approval of the manager. At the preliminary examination of this case | 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Mr. Adamson stated that the bank had purchased cheques drawn by the Chinese firm of Hip Tong-lang and payable at Hongkong. Towards the end of May, 1905, the said

and he instructed Pan not to purchase any more drafts of that firm. continued the business with the firm was that I imspector was not bitten.

Chinese firm-he found-was not to be trusted.

have gone bankrupt. In that care, he would luse all chance of repayment of the money he had advanced. In order to get the money paid back he continued business against the in structions of the manager on his own responsbility. In advancing money to Hip Tong fang, he bought his drafts for the bank, and sent the drafts to Hongkong, where the payment would be received. He borrowed money from friends and paid it to the bank. He had to repay these loans, and, so he borrowed the bank's money to settle the debts with his friends. Eventually a defaication of about You could the bank's funds was discovered. He had borlowed the cheques of Wn Chin-sheng, and squared the accounts of the bank's funds. This device was discovered on September 5th. From this statement of the accused, it is evident that in May, 1905, the accused was instructed by the manager, not to purchase any more drafts from Hip Tong lang, and that since then he drew the bank's money on his own responsibility. and so embezzled the amount as charged. The fact that the accused committed fraud for the purpose of concealing the defalcation is clear from the statement in the written complaint lodged at the Court, to the effect that while the accused was engaged as compradore, the cash account was examined as usual on September 4th, 1905, after the close of business for the day, and a defalcation was discovered, for which were found a cheque for 140,000 drawn by Wu Chin-sheng on the Naniwa Bank, and another chaque for Yai,213.54 drawn by the same party on the 34th Bank. The accused stated that the cheque for Y40,000 had been received from Findly, Richardson, and Co. Inquiry was made of that firm and was found that they had never issued such a cheque. The accused then stated that a Chinese clerk under him tad received the cheque through carelessness. At to a.m. on the following day the chaque was presented to the Naniwa Bank, and cashed. It was subsequently found that the accused had drawn the bank's money and deposited it at the Naniwa Bank before the cheque was presented. As regards the cheque drawn on the 34th Bank, the accused had no time to deposit money as in the case of the Naniwa Bank. He thought that, had it been dishonoured, it would lead to the discovery of his embessiement, and so he destroyed or concealed the cheque, as he did not produce it to the bank; further that at about 4 p.m. on the same day the accused. accompanied by a Chinese named O Sho-ken, in the British Consulate, went to see the complainant (the manager of the bank). He saw the accused in the presence of Sutherland. when he furnished the details of the embezzlement and confessed that he was insolvent and therefore unable to make compensation, and upon investigation it was found that the defalcation amounted to about Y65,000 as stated by the accused. It was learned that he had indulged very largely in dissipation. At the preliminary examination, Sutherland, accountant of the Chartered Bank, stated that in his bank a certain amount of money would be taken out from the vault every morning. He held the key of the outside door, and Pan (accused) had charge of the key of the inner door, and the two together opened it. A portion of the money so taken out was entrust-. ed to Pan, who paid out as required. " Upon the close of the daily business the balance of the money was examined and then the money was put away in the vault. He further stated that at 4 p.m. every day the cash, cheques, &c., would be checked with books, and when duly balanced they would be put away in the vault. On September 4th, 1905, the cash, &c., were

sult mentioned. At the preliminary examination, Wu Chinsheng stated that on September 4th, 1905; he had given the accused two cheques for Y40,000 and Y21,213.54 drawn on the Naniwa and 34th Banks respectively at his request. The accused told him that such large sums were not deposited at the banks mentioned, but he would hand him the money on the next day, and he then asked him (Wu) to deposit it at the banks. On the following day he went to the Chartered Bank and asked the accused to hand over the money or return the cheques. when he showed the receipt for Y40,000, as deposited at the Naniwa Bank. The accused told him that he was unable to deposit the money for another cheque, as he could not find the money, and the cheque, which he subsequently destroyed, was returned. The witness further stated that he used to draw cheques for the accused. He had no intention of paying them. In asking to draw cheques, the accused always stated that he would send the money to the banks the next day. From these facts in the evidence and the fact of the written complaint, it is plain that the accused had embezzled Y61,313.54, but the evidence is insufficient to prove that he spent for his own purpose the balance of Y4,524-74-

checked with the books as usual, with the re-

As to the second charge, the accused admitted that he had bought three bills as alleged, but maintained that the compradore was authorised to purchase bills without the approval of the manager, so there was no nocessity for him to impose on the manager as alleged. It is, however, clear that the compradore was bound to obtain approval for every transaction as before explained. The fact that the accused misrepresented one Hok Hing for another Ho Hing and obtained the money as mentioned is evident from the statement of John Adamson that he was unable to read Chinese characters. The accused advised him to buy the bills, and so approved the transac-

From all the evidence adduced, the excuse of the accused that he had advanced a sum of over Y 30,000 on bills, which were drawn by parties with small capital, cannot be accepted. It must be concluded that he had embezzled the amount mentioned out of the money entrusted to his care." His actions render him liable to punishment according to the latter part of Article 395 the Clauses of Arte icle 299, and Article 394 of the Penal Code. As he committed two offences, the Court is of opinion that he should be punished for the first charge, which is heavier than the second. The lower Coun's decision in acquitting the accused on the ground of insufficiency of evidence was improper, and the appeal of Procurator is reasonable, so that the case is decid-From the evidence, it is plain that the com- ed as mentioned in the principal text of the mentioned in the principal text of the fodge ment in accordance with Clause 2 of Article

> The judgment is signed by Judge Nakaya. ma Katsunosuke, presiding, Judges Kusunoki Tannezo, Kawami Acijiro, and Noda Hoki,-Japan Chronicle.

A GOOD deal of amusement was occasioned in At the first preliminary examination, the the Police Court, last Tuesday forenoon, when a accused stated that during the time he was police inspector, who had previously been listenholding the position of compradore of the ing very attentively to a certain case, in which Chartered Bank, he had advanced money to he was interested, sprang up from his seat, and Hip Tong fang several times since February | started scratching his right calf vigorously. or March, 1905. The money so advanced Although the court-room was fairly crowded amounted to Y61,213.54 in all. On September | very few noticed the performance, but those Ath, 1005, he deposited at the bank a cheque | who did were not lacking in caustic remarks. for Y40,000 drawn by Wu Chin-sheng on the After scratching for a while without any slew pl Naniwa Bank, and another cheque for Yar,321 relief, the officer shook his trousers's les barddrawn by the same party on the 34th Bank, and to the surprise of the spectators a contineds About May, 1905, the bank slopped bus measuring close on three luckes in length.

THE GREBN ISLAND CEMENT CO, LTD.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL SANCTIONED.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., was held at the office of the general managers -Messrs, Shewan, Tomes & Co .- for the purpose of passing a special resolution.

Keswick, Messre, R. Henderson (secretary), grades dropped proportionately. About 3,000 R. Hancock, E. D. Haskell and J. A. Young.

meeting, and the following resolution was put. and the balance will be despatched on the 17th to the meeting :-

the company standing to the credit of the com- P. & O. boat leaving on the 18th. pany's reserve fund and accordingly that the the 200,000 unissued shares in like proportion,"

The Chairman proposed its adoption. Hon. Mr. H. Keswick seconded. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman stated that a call of \$5.50 per share will be made immediately, Scrip will be ready on the 22nd inst. He thanked those present for their attendance and the meeting

SUIT FOR MONEY LENT.

WHAT WAS THE CONSIDER TION!

Mr. F. X. d'Alamada e Castro appeared on the 17th inst. before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise. Puisne Judge, on behalf of Ma Cheong Chan, of No. 3 Mercer Street, gentleman. Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow. represented the defendant, Leung Kwan Shing, of No. 206 Queen's Road Central, trader.

In this case the plaintiff claimed the sum of \$656.to, being the amount of principal and interest due on a "borrowing" note dated 20th December, 1906, and made by desendant in favour of plaintiff. Plaintiff said that he lent the money to the defendant who signed

Mr. Goldring: Was there not a broker in

Witness: No, there was no broker. Mr. Goldring: Did not Kwok Tek San

urrange a loan? Witness: Yes; I asked him to do it: Mr. Goldring: Well, isn't that having a

broker?. Did you receive \$600 from the plain-Witness :'No, he only paid \$420. Defendant said at the time when he wrote the note plaintiff was not there: . In December

witness asked his cousin, Kwok Tek San, t get him a loan of \$600, and Kwok took him to the plaintiff who offered him \$120, being 30 discount on the amount, which he accepted.

His Honour said it was unfortunate for the defendant, but he had signed the note, and there must be judgment for plaintiff with costs.

> THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENTS. SIGNATURE IMMINENT.

Tokio, July 10. The following telegrams are from the N. C.

D . News: $\dot{-}$ M. Pokotiloff, Russian Minister to Peking. has received final instructions from his Government regarding the North Manchuria Customs Agreement of which the signature is imminent. A conference was held in Tokio this morning

by the five Elder Statesmen and the principal Ministers; it is believed that they came to a final decision with reference to the Russo-Japanese Agreement and that they are sending instructions for its conclusion.

Japan's influence in Manchuria will be materially widened though Russia's preponderat ing influence in outer Mongolia is recognized. The Japanese public rejoices that the Franco-Japanese and Russo-Japanese agreements will tend to consolidate further Japan's 'position in Korea, especially in view of the existing state

of chaos at Seoul. The Tokio sharemarket-shows a slight upward tendency in anticipation of the Russo-Japanese Agreement.

Japan also is sending instructions to the Japanese Ambassador at St. Petersburg regard ing the signature of the Commercial Fishery

Treaties. JAPANESE COMMENT.

Tokio, July II. The Kokumin welcoming the Russo-Japanese Agreement says that such an Agreement was vainly contemplated by enlightened Russians and Japanese of all parties y arquis Ito on the occasion of his visit to Europe in 1901-1902 had the draft of the proposed Agreement in his pocket, but the announcement of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement came unexpectedly, to the deep regret of not a few statesmen in Russia, including Count. Witte. The latter entertained the idea of a Russo-Japanese alliance during the Portsmouth Peace negotiations. Circumstances however, precluded this also. The antebellum negotiations between Russia and Japan opened the way to such an Agreement, but unfortunately turned out to the contrary. After a quarrel friendship is deeper, but the price paid for the forthcoming Agreement has been the very dear. It is, however, exceedingly gratifying that it has been recognized that the East of Asia is wide enough for Japanese and Russian exploitation. The immediate cause of the Agreement is said to be that the military part in Russia considered the Portsmouth Peace as only meaning a long truce, deeming it imperative to prepare for a war of revenge. The building of the navy, the doubling of the track of the Siberian railway, and other military movements have originated in theselatent apprehensions. The anti-peace riot of September 1905 in Japan was misconstructed into a belief that Japan was actually dissatisfied with the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty. able. Thus misconception has led to misconception. Meanwhile certain influences have asserted themselves for the allaying of such apprehensions, resulting in a satisfactory solution of the Commercial and Fishery negotiations, and finally bringing about the forthcoming agreement.

BBLILIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL,

The annual distribution of prizes in connect. \$394.72. tion with the special examination in composition took place last Thursday at noon, Mr. Wolfe, the papers, awarded the prizes to the following competitors :- Edith Mow Fung, Agnes Johnson Lee, Cissy Rosario, Chan Pik Mei, and Wong Tin Tal. The volumes which were exceedingly handsome were presented by Mr. R. E. Belilios in memory of his late father, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Belilios, and the thanks of the teachers and pupils alike are due to this gentle. I try to come to some amicable arrangement. man for his liberality, - Communicated.

CANTON TEA AND SILK CROPS.

LOWER PRICES THE RULE. [From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 13th July. The ten market opened on the rith inst. when settlements involving something like 7,000 box-s were made. Prices ranged about five to six tacls lower than those of last year, although the quality of this season's crop was-Mr. R. Shewan presided. The others pre- uot apparently inferior. The average price resent were Sir Paul Chater, Hon, Mr. Henry allsed was 31 taels per picut, while the lower boxes went forward by the Hongkong, Canton The Secre ary read the notice convening the | and Macao Company's night boat on the 12th inst., The former shipment will be transfer-"That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of | red to the London boat leaving Hongkong on \$900,000, being part of the undivided profits of Saturday while the semainder will catch the

With regard to silk prices have lately shown same be distributed as a bonus amongst the 'a tendency to drop, and the best qualities have shareholders of the company at the date of the fallen from \$1,200 to \$200 and there is no sign passing of the resolution in proportion to the that bottom has been reached. The reason shares held by them respectively, and that the assigned is the stagnancy in the foreign general managers be, and they are hereby market. The outlook is not encouraging alauthorised to distribute among the shareholders | though there is no fault to be found with the several crops.

APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

In the Appellate Jurisdiction Court last Monday, before the Full Bench, consisting of their Honours the Chief Justice and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, Hop. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson of Messrs, Wilkinson and Grist, moved on behalf of the plaintiffs appellants for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, in the case of the Wah. Hing Lung firm, and Chan Wo alias Chan Pui Chi alfas Chan Yik Chung, Chan Chung To. Chan Wai Ching, and Kwong Tak, members and partners of the said firm, versus Chan Yam, Chan Hing Ching, Chan Wai, Chan Hung Ka, Chan Hung Cham, Chan Hung Chan, Chan Pui Un Tong, Chan Hung Kwan, and Tsang Shing Kaw, against the judgment delivered by his Honour the Puisne Judge. The petition for motion was as follows:

z. On the 8th day of April, 1904, your petitioners filed their statement of claim (to which your petitioners crave leave to refer), in this action, claiming the sum of \$4,258.00 paid into-Court in this action, being part of a sum of \$12,000, which represented a debt due by the Wah Tai to the firm of Wah Hing Lung, be paid to your petitioners as the assignees of the said debt under an "assignment from the" respondents as the pariners retiring from the said Wah Hing Lung firm.

2. The respondents, the defendants, duly appeared and on the 28th June, 19:4, filed their statement of defence (to which your petitioners crave leave to refer), in which they, the respondents, denied the said assignment of the said debt, and stated that they and your petitioner Chan Wo, as the pattners retiring from the Wah Hing Lung firm, were entitled to the said debt due by the Wah Tai to the said firm, but that they (the respondents) were willing to make certain payments to your petitioner Chow Wa, as therein mentioned.

3 This action was heard before his Honour the Puisne Judge of this Honourable Court, sitting in Original Jurisdiction, on 28th November, 1906, and 13th and 14th days of March.

4. On the 8th April his Honour the Puisne Judge delivered judgment and pronounced a decree in the action, whereby he directed that judgment be entired for the respondents (defendants) with costs, finding (inter alla) that the said debt due by the Wah Tai firm to the Wah Hing Lung had not been assigned to your petitioners but was the property of Chan Wo and of the respondents as the

old partners of the said Wah Hing Lung firm. . 5. On 1st and 2nd days of July, 1907, Your petitioners appealed to the Full Court from the said judgment, when their appeal was dismissed with costs, and the said judgment, including

the said finding, was affirmed. 6. Your petitioners are precluded by the said judgment of his Honour the Puisne Judge and of the Full Court from recovering from the respondent from the sum of \$6,000 which also forms part of the Wah Tai debt of \$12,000, as from recovering the sum which is at issue in this action, which latter sum only amounts to a few hundred dollars:

7. Your petitioners crave leave to refer to the statements of claim and defence, the evidence taken at the hearing of the action thereon, and the said judgment and decree and all other proceedings in the said action.

8. Your petitioners feet themselves aggrieved by the said judgment and decree and are desirous of appealing therefrom to His Majesty in His Privy Council.

9. The said judgment and decree involve, under the circumstances which are hereinbefore set forth; a sum or matter at issue or a civil right exceeding the value of Loco sterl-

Your petitioners therefore pray:

1. That this Honourable Court will be pleased to grant your petitioners leave to appeal from the, said judgment and decree to His Majesty in His Privy Council, and that pending the said appeal the execution of the said judgment and decree may be suspended,

2. That this Honourable Court will make such further or other order in the said premises as may seem just:

Hon, Mr. Pollock, K.C., said that he moved formally this morning for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, to save time, as it was not clear whether they had to move the Court or file the petition for leave within 14 days. and he thought it might be convenient to have a ruling from the Court on the subject,

Their Honour said they would fix a day by agreement for hearing the arguments and give a ruling in the matter.

CLAIM FOR COMMISSION. A PRINTER'S DISPUTE.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court last 56, Bonham Strand, sued L. J. Xavier, pro- the missing things found in the storeroom, of prictor of the Hongkong Printing Press, of No. | which the steward had charge." printing work obtained from Swatow.

that the former should obtain printing work | down to a ring bolt in the deck and kicked."

not and 'never had been any agreement 'ba-

ders into the Swatow dialect. His Honour: Can't they come to some seitlement of the matter? I think I had better adjourn the case for a week, so that they can The case was adjourned accordingly,

WUCHOW NOTES.

Wuchow, 11th July, 1907.

The German gunboat Tsington has succeeded in reaching Nanning. The Trington got up as far as Kwai Yuen and lay at anchor there for some days until the rise of the river. The Tsington received a warm welcome in Nanning; from the small foreign community n the new port, and the Chinese population their knowledge of a foreign gunboat.

H.M.S. Moorhen arrived at Wuchow on the oth inst., and intends making the trip to Nanning after coaling here. Unfortunately the river has fallen again, but with the quantity of rain that we have had lately, a rise is almost certain in a few days, when the Moorken will leave for Nanning via Kwei Yuen. Should circumstances prove favourable the Moorhen intends to try and get up to the city of Po Se which is some hundred odd miles above Nanning.

The Moorhen, it is said, intends feting the Chinese officials and gentry at Nanning, and a large quantity of rockets, bluelights, etc. are being taken up this trip, with which a display will be made.

The first crop of rice has been harvested successfully and has surpassed expectations, the appellant. The latter appealed to the proposed to Rizal what he considered to be the The rainfall has been just sufficient to ensure full and good crops and the farmers are consequently jubilant.

EX-MAGISTRACY INTERPRETER ARRESTED.

ALLEGED TRICK WITH A COMMISSIO

17th inst. A young Chinaman named Vim Wing, who at one time was employed at the Magistracy. as an interpreter, and who now styles himself a broker, was arrested yesterday afternoon in Oucen's Road Central on a charge of fraud. Ho On, the master of a shop at 12, Lee Yuen Street East, was instrumental in having him strested. This morning, at the Police Court, Yim Wing was arraigned before Mr. G. N. Orme on a charge of obtaining \$300 from the

complainant by means of a trick. Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defence.

From a story related to the police by the complainant, it would appear that on the 24th March last a Chinaman, who cannot be found now, called at his shop and, representing himself as broker, told complainant that he had a good friend employed on board, the Tartar, that he knew complainant had business connections at Vancouver, and that, if complainant wished, he could get his cargo shipped to Canada at very low rates. Complainant agreed to the offer and accompanied the broker to a shop to the accused, who the broker addressed as my partner. An arrangement, it was stated, was arrived at between the complainant and the accused, whereby \$300 was to be deposited beforehand and a further sum of \$200 to be paid after the goods had been shipped. Complainants said he handed accused the money and left. He called at the shop again a few days later and found the place closed. He lost sight of the accused until yesterday when he met him in the street and handed him over

Accused was held in \$1,000 bail for trial.

. A JEWELLER IN TROUBLE.

COUNTERFEIT COINS FOUND IN A SEARCH

Kwangtung currency, were alleged to have been discovered in the salesman's box. At the

l'olice Court, this morning, he was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on the charges. Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs, Hastings and Hastings, who appeared for the defence, stated that | When their money had dwindled to a few cash he understood that the accused was also charged with being in unlawful possession of two silver | him to return the loan they gave him but a watches, and asked for a short adjournment. The police said that there will possibly be an extra charge—that of being in possession of stolen property-added against the accused, but no steps will be taken in that direction until they hear from Manila. Accused denied the charges. He reiterated that the base money was an accumulation he had received in business transactions. The case was adjourned until next week, and bail was allowed in the sum of \$500.

CHINESE STEWARD ASSAULTED

SHIP'S OFFICERS SUMMONED.

With his face seriously damaged, his arms badly bruised and his body covered with weals, the steward-Li Sam-of the steamer Progress was at midnight yesterday sent to hospital by Inspector Kerr, of the Water Police Station, for treatment. The steward's condition is considered serious, and he will not be able to leave hospital for a number of days,

Li Sam was taken to the station yesterday by Hermann Buchholz, the second engineer of the ship, who accused him of theft. He stated that that morning a brass anchor paper weight and a brass padlock, both valued at \$6.50, disappeared from his cabin. Every "boy" on the ship was questioned regarding the Thursday, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, I theft, and the satisfaction he got from them Puisne-ludge, Wong Tin Po. of Nos. 54 and was "I don't know!" A search was made and

3 Wyndham Street for the recovery of the sum |. The steward informed the police that aland that she regarded a second war as inevit- of \$394.72, being the amount of commission | though he was in charge of the storeroom alleged to be due to plaintiff by defendant for every person on board had free access there. He admitted that the things were found in the Mr. (). D. Thomson appeared for the plain. storeroom, but denied stealing them. "When tiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. P. the padlock and the paper-weight were found." W. Goldring, of Mesers, Goldring and Barlow, alleged the steward, who appeared to be in Plaintiff, through his attorney, said that it great pain, "the second engineer seized me by was agreed between himself and the defendant | the queue and hauled me on deck. I was tied for the latter on commission. He obtained He gave the names of three officers who were orders for a number of circulars and so on in I alleged to have taken a hand in assaulting him. Swatow and his commission amounted to Police Sergeant Winter attended to the man's wounds temporarily and then accompanied him For defendant it was stated that there was to hospital. When the case was called this moraing at the Police Court, a certificate from the the Inspector of Schools, who kindly corrected | tween himself and the plaintiff that he should | Government Civil Hospital, certifying that the pay him commission, and therefore denied steward was unable to attend Court, was handliability. He was, however, willing to pay the | ed to Mr. Hazeland. An adjournment was plaintiff for his services in translating the or- granted. Inspector Kerr then took out summonacs, in the name of the steward, for assault. against Hermann Buchholz, and engineer; Carl Golge, and officers and George Staneck. chief officer. These were served this morning and made returnable on Saturday, when the case will be decided.

THE BUTLDING AUTHORITY CASE.

A QUESTION OF COSTS.

Before their Honours the Chief Justice and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding as Full Court in Appellate Jurisdiction, Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. D. V. Steavenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared on behalf of the appellants in the case took advantage of the occasion of improving of Fung Chun Yuen versus the Building Authority, which case was reserved as to the payment of costs, to apply that the costs should be given against the Building Authority and not against the appellants.

> General, instructed by Mr. G. E: Morrell Crown Solicitor, of Mesers. Dennys and Bowley, represented the Building Authority. Mr. Slade said that the Building Authority being a party in a case, was a party against whom costs could be given, if the action went

Hon, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney

against him, just as any other party to a suit, though it was immaterial as to by whom the costs would be actually paid. "In this case it will be remembered that the Building Authority summoned the appellant before the Magistrate for erecting a building | thinking out a scheme for the establishment of

peal was upheld but costs against the Building | Filipina was the result. Authority, as representing the Crown, were not awarded to the appellants.

Mr. Slade said the losing party in any action was always condemned to pay the costs of the that the society was founded by Basa who sent authorities on the subject.

The Attorney General said that the practice | matter. of this Court was that costs had never been cited in which they were so awarded.

The Puisne Judge: Can you cite any case

in which they were refused? The Attorney General: Yes, there are many such cases. "The Crown here is not the appellant. If it were so and was successful in the appeal there would be no request for costs against the losing party; and the practice of this Court should be followed and no costs awarded against the Crown. After further argument their Honours reserved their decision

> "ALLEGED MURDER AT YAU-MA-TI.

REPORTED RESULT OF GAMBLING FRACAS

After lying in an unconscious condition in the Government Civil Hospital for close on week, during which time he developed insanity, due to a fractured skull, Leung Mui, the coolie in Morrison Street, where he was introduced who was found by the police in a semiconscious condition, on the footpath, outside house No. 50, Station Street North, Yau-ma-ti, bleeding freely from a wound on his head, on the night of the 6th instant, expired from his injuries last Saturday, without, it was stated, being able to make an ante-mortem statement This news came as a surprise to no one, as at the time the man was sent to hospital no hopes were held out for this recovery.

At the Magistracy, this morning, the two coolies-Li Ngan, of 78, Station Street North, and Fung Tim residing at 50, Temple Streetwho were being detained on a charge of assault until Leung Mui's condition could be determined-were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Haze-

land on a charge of murder. From the time of the arrest of the accused Inspector McHardy and his men have been hard at work collecting evidence, but it is reported that very little progress has been made by them. Up to the present stage, the While searching for stolen goods in a jewel- origin of the assault can not be learned. That ler's shop at No. 154, Queen's Road Central, there was a fight, that the deceased was yesterday, Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan ar- pushed down a flight of stairs, and that he rested Pang Kau, the salesman, on a charge of fractured his skull on the sidewalk are facts being in possession of counterfeit coins. The that cannot be disputed. There are a number coins-numbering some (wenty-two pieces- of theories advanced in the matter, however, comprising three of local and nineteen of the most likely being that on the night in question a number of coolies were gambling on one of the floors at 50, Station Street North. Among them were the accused and the dehe accused, it was reported, lost heavily. On the other hand, the deceased won. the accused turned to the deceased and asked few weeks previously. Leung, Mui refused, and after the game was concluded proceeded to leave the premises. The accused are alleged to have followed him to the landing, where they again demanded their due. Evidently deceased. refused to pay up and there was a quarrel. The noise of a scuffle was then heard, during which, so the report goes, deceased was flung

down the staircase. The accused when brought before the Magistrate pleaded not guilty to the charge. case was adjourned. Mr. Reginald Harding intimated that he will appear for the prosecution at the next hearing.

REJECTED LOVER'S REVENGE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DYNAMITE HIS

SWEETHEART'S HOUSE.

17th inst.

What is alleged to have been a determined attempt, to dynamite a certain dwelling house in the Ma Lung-Sung village, at Sam-shui-po, was discovered to have been made early this morning by two men, one of whom was caught, the other being successful in effecting his escape. The house-a one-storeyed building-is occupied by a farmer's widow and her three sons. Some time ago, it is stated, a certain person had been in the habit of pestering the widow with his attentions. He was turned away ["I know you are only personating a lukong. last month and since then, it is alleged, he has I If you are not, then show me your authority:" frequently threatened the widow. At about J. C. C. 358 could stand the impertinence no half-past twelve o'clock this morning, the widow | longer and showed the coolie his authority. making a hole in the wall of the building with | done a stroke of work since he came to the a hammer and chisel. The son sprang upon Colony a year ago. He was locked up on a Lieut, Plummer one of the men and held him down, while his charge of being a rogue and vagabond. mother screamed for help. The other man took to his beels and disappeared in the and turned over to Sergeant Sim: The man at the waterworks, residing at the fitter beds three sticks of dynamite, with fuses and uniform. detonators attached, were found strapped to his leg. These, the police say, were to have been inserted into the hole made in the wall

and set on fire. At the Police Court, to-day, Yip Foo was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland with placing dynamite near a dwelling house. His Worship remanded the accused in police custody for a few days. In the meantime's hunt will be made for the missing man and accused's quarters searched for more dynamits.

THE LATE MR. J. M. BASA.

HIS LIFE HISTORY.

The Manila Cablenews, of 12th inst., says:josé Basa, another of the landmarks of the Filipino insurrection period of 1872 to 1898, has passed away in Hongkong at an advanced age. He died on the toth instant at seven in the marning.

José Basa was one of the foremost figures in the contemporary history of the Philippines. His name has been connected with almost very political movement that has had relation to the securing of liberty for his country ever since the revolt of 1872 in Cavite as a result of which he was banished from the Philippines.

" Several others were also banished and three native priest, Padres Gomer, Zamora and Burgos, were garrotted on the Bagumbayan field Basa made himself famous prior to 1872 by his enmity to the religious orders. In Madrld he wrote several newspaper articles on the subject. He was at one time wealthy but from the time of his deportation was reduced to poverty, and at one time had to sell potatoes in the streets of Hongkong for a living.

He was in Hongkong at the time that Riza returned from Spain and established an office in that city. At that time, 1892 Basa was before the plans had been approved by the a society in the Philippines to take the place Building Authority, and the Magistrate fined of the several disorganized associations. He Supreme Court on the ground that the plans | most suitable society for the purpose and asked were submitted and the building erected the Filipino hero to draw up the constitution entirely in accordance with them, and the ap- and by-laws. Rizal did so and the Liga

It was the belief of the Spanish authorities that Rizal was the founder of the Liga and that it was a revolutionary society but the fact was other side, and the Crown was a party within | the draft prepared by Rizal to Manila with in the meaning of the Ordinance, and quoted structions that the society should be established without delay. But little was done in the

On the arrival of Rizal in July 1892, he wa given against the Crown. No case could be invited to a meeting of those who should have been the leaders of the society, and all the hand he had in the movement for the foundation of which he was executed on th Luncta was the advice he gave that the society would be of great benefit to the people. was a society not to stir up revolt against Spain but to encourage agriculture, commerce and industry; and to encourage the establishment of a bank which should serve to assist the poor Filipino farmer to escape the clutches of the money lenders.

He was prominent in the negotiations which were carried on in 1896 with Rounseville Wild man, the American consul at Hongkong, and begged the consul to use his influence to get the American authorities to extend their protection to the Filipinos against Spain.

. In 1893 he, with others, petitioned for th annexation of the Philippines, to the United States for fear that the archipelago would be given back to Spain at the close of the war. Up to the time of his death Sr. Basa was

communication with his countrymen in th Philippines and was hoping to live I ing enough to tee the result of the establishment of the assembly. It is a coincidence that Sr. Basa has sickened and died precisely on the 15th anniversary of the teturn of Rizal to Manila, and his deportation to Dapitan which took place this month 15 years ago.

ARMED ROBBERY IN THE NE THRRITORY.

GROCER'S SHOP, LOOTED BY ARMED MEN.

. 18th in t Tai-po Police Station last night, gave the ac- for sale. count of an armed robbery which occurred at Tap Mun Island on the night of the 16th inst. I'ap Mun, or Grass Island, is an island at the mouth of the Tolo Channel, some ten miles rom Tai-po. From the accounts at present in the hands of the police it would appear that between eleven o'clock and midnight on the night in question a number of robbers, all armed, with murderous-looking weapons, broke into a grocer's shop and, driving all the lokis into a side room ransacked the place and left. Over \$200 worth of clothing and jewellery were stolen. Yesterday morning the Tai-po police were notified of the occurrence, but as the shopkeepers and his assistants are unable to identify the robbers it is feared that a capture

would be impossible. A ROGUE'S DOWNFALL. LUKONG SHADOWED FOR A PURPOSE.

. Chinese constable No. 558, attached to the Yau-ma-ti Police Station, was strolling quietly along Reclamation Street shortly after daybreak to-day looking for loafers when an idea struck him that he was being followed. The lukong turned sharply around and his gaze fel on a coolie standing at the street corner, who appeared to be busily engaged in counting the number of boats lying in the bay. Pretending he did not notice the man, the policeman continued his patrol into Station Street, he skirted into Temple Street and once again made his appearance in Reclamation Street. Throughout that trip the coolie followed him at a respectable distance. Finally, becoming exasperated, the officer decided to tackle his man. Getting on the sidewalk he approached the

"What do you want here?" he asked. "Nothing much," replied the coolie. "Then why are you following me?" he con-

"I wasn't following you," went on the coolie by way of explanation; "I was simply admiring your 'cheek."

"What do you mean?" demanded the lukong. "You are acting well. I won't give you a policeman?" the coolie pursued.

The lukong glanced at his uniform up and down and then at the coolie, who proceeded: was awakened by a chipping noise outside the grabbing him by the queue and marching passed in semaphore signating at an examinahouse. She aroused her eldest son and to- him to the station. There Sorgeant Ap. I tion held at Volunteer Headquarters on the gether they went to investigate. Creeping pleton, recognised him as the great Li and and 5th July, 1907, plat. quietly outside the house they saw two men Sing, who has never been known to have Capt. Armstrong

It will be perhaps difficult for the average person to explain Li Sing's little ruse this darkness. Assistance atrived and the prisoner morning with the lukong, but when it is told was taken to Sam-shui-po Police Station | that Li is constantly engaged by persons to shadow the policeman on the beat and to keep gave his name as Yip Foo, a foreman, employed | their attention distracted while the parties dump a dead body in the street no wonder he above Bonham Road. On being searched questioned the genuineness of the King's

At the Police Court, to-day, accused pleaded "not gullty" to the charge, before Mr.

His Worship-Where are you employed? He gave the name of a contractor's shop which is not known on the other side. His Worship-Where do you live?

Accused blurted out a name which sounded first class, but which in reality was only a. timber yard. His Worship-Three weeks hard labour,

CHINA TEA.

[From. a Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th July. Since I last wrote you an additional 4,000 boxes of tea have been sold. There are 7,000 boxes of tea being shipped by the steamship. Powan to-day to be trans-shipped to the P. & O. Company's steamer leaving Hongkong to morrow.

THE S.S. " DON ENGRACIO."

MAY NOT COME TO HONGKONG FOR BALE.

Like Banquo's ghost the Don Engracio will' not down or stay down. The new possibilities and complications that can be created by this famous steamer are legion, remarks the Manila Times of 12th inst. Only two incidents, however, occurred yester-

day, it being an off day. One was the discovery: that after a person, had availed himself of all. the provisions of the chattel mortgage law, known as Act 1,508, he was protected only against the mortgagor's selling or pawning the property mortgaged, thus leaving it to his option to dispose of the property in any one of a number of other ways without even cracking The matter came up by "Deacon" Prautch

going to the prosecuting attorney to have the provisions of Section 12 of the mortgage law enforced against Ramon del Rosario who had removed to his house after mortgaging and before the sheriff's sale, ropes, fittings, ship's gear and appliances, an inventory of which was submitted." Prautch was informed that he had the choice of a replevin or civil suit against del Rosario but unless the goods were sold or pledged or taken "out of the province" no remedy was possible in that office. Regret was expressed but such was the reading of the

The other event was still more surprising. It will be remembered that this Ramon del Rosario swore at the Custom House that he was the sole owner of the Don Engracio and then on the advice of his lawyer Vicente Fox (although he himself is a practising lawyer he does not prescribe for himself) he swore before the Court of First Instance that Alejandra

Palanca was the sole owner. 11 was then that the "Deacon" had him headed straight for Billbid for too much diverse swearing. However, the matter was arranged by a note signed by Rosario and his wife and Alejandra Palanca and her husband, secured by a chattel mortgage on the. Dan Engracio, for six months on the expiration of which extension was requested and granted

various times until four more months passed. Then the sheriff sold the steamer. Prautch himself buying her in, leaving a balance of P3.052 still unpaid on the note. A case was filed for this sum in the Court of First Instance by Attorney Peterson on May 31 against all four. No one took notice of the summons but the wife of Rosario, who demurred on the usual grounds to gain time. Her husband represent-

ed her, This was overruled. Then Rosario filed answer in which he alleges that the Don Engracio is worth more than P lo,000, that his client had previously and since had the sum necessary to pay off that mortgage but had no legal notice of the sheriff's sale. The various conferences between Prautch and Rosario concerning the mortgage and sale were evidently of a social,

. The sale may be set aside. One point has at least been established; this steamer has been declared to be valued at over Pio,000 and the whole matter may again be revived, Intelligence received across the wires from and the Don Engracio may not go to China

> IUVENIIG HOUSEBREAKERS, A LUKONG'S SON CONVICTED.

Two lads-Chan Su Kam and Kwong Fukthe latter a son of a lukong stationed at Stapley Police Station, both about twelve years of age, were found guilty of housebreaking at the Police Court, this morning. Sergeant Appleton, of Yau-ma-ti Police Station, gave the Court to understand that there is a gang of boys at Yauma-ti, who do nothing else but commit crime. Yesterday, the two accused forced an entrance into a store at 100, Macdonnell Road and stole two hammers. They were seen leaving the premises by the watchman and captured. The lukong's son, he stated, admitted being implicated in no less than eight cases of housebreaking. Mr. Hazeland ordered each of the accused to receive twelve strokes of the birch and to be de-

tained in gaol for forty-eight hours. The second case of juvenile housebreaking came from Wanchai. Three boys broke intoa dyeing shop at 51. Yee Woo Street, yesterday, and stole two rolls of grass cloth. As the shop on the opposite side of the street is a branch of the dyeing concern, a foki, who was standing at the door, saw the boys open the door and enter. He followed them into the shop and arrested two of them, the third escaping through the back door. Inspector Gourlay charged the two lads this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, who allowed him an adjournment to affect the capture of the third young.

> POLUNIEER ORDERS. RECRUITS' PARADY.

At headquarters at 5.30 p;m. on Monday, the 22nd July, for sinfantry drill, Col. Sergt, Stacey will attend.

At headquasters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 24th July, for lecture on mechanism of maxim gun. Sergt. Windsor, A.C.A., will N. C. O.'S PARADE.

At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, away. But you don't mean to tell me you are | the 24th July, for instructional drill. Sergt. White, R.G.A., will attend. Note:-Members attending the infantry drills must bring their own rifles. No rifles will be issued from the armoury for these

parades, SIGNALLING CLASS.

Bombr. Sorby Gunner, Jackman Chapman Sergt. Darby Gunner Gregory Carter

Gunner J. T. McPherson is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 6 weeks with

effect from the 18th July, 1907. Gunner J. W. Jay is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 12 months with effect from the 12th July.

Mr. Thomas Loft joined on 12th July, 1907. assigned Corps No. 975 and posted to the Left Half No. 1 Company.

Mr. T. G. Turnbuil joined on 15th July 1007, assigned Corps No. 976, and posted to the Right Half No. I Company. Mr. G. C. Moxon Joined on 16th July, 1907. re-allotted Troop No. I and posted to the

Mr. Chung.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

ANTIMONY MINES. [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 12th July. The antimony mines in the Wong Ma hills in Yumchow prefecture have been discovered by a gentleman surnamed Shum. Shum has forwarded a sketch of these mines to the Canton authorities and petitioned for the right of working the mines. Welyuaus have been sent to investigate and they reported that these mines are very rich. Now the authorities have granted the applicant's request on the condition that he is to work these mines under the

supervision of the Government. MR. CHUNG'S REPORTED RELEASE. It has already been reported that the students of the Canton schools have signed a petition praying H.E. Yuan Shih-Kai for the release of Mr. Chung Wing Kwang, the well-known Chinese teacher of the Canton Christian College, who was arrested by order of H.E. Yuan, on a charge of being an alleged anarchist, when travelling in the North with Dr. Wisner of the same college. It is now reported that upon receipt of the petition, H.E. Yuan has released

FATSHAN-KONGMOON RAILWAY. . .

On the 10th instant the leading merchants of Fatshan held another meeting to consider the advisability of starting the Fatshan-Kongmoon railway, and there was a large attendance. At the meeting it was decided to petition H.E. Viceroy Bhum on his arrival at Canton for permission to float the concern. A certain wealthy gentleman named Chan Kwok-leng has expressed his willingness to take up the matter with his utmost zeal.

The Central Government, seeing that frequent occurrences of disturbances are taking

place in the province of Kwangtung, have ordered Admiral Sah to the South, to help in the organisation of military affairs. 13th July. CONGRATULATIONS.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.

pressing its satisfaction at the result of the mass meeting which passed off quietly, and congratulated the newly-elected president and vice. Ministry of l'osts and Communications, will be president, at the same time wishing them appointed to fill the vacancy. But another success in their undertaking.

ROBBER EXTRADITED.

Li Hing Choi, the robber who fled to Hongkong and took up his abode there, and was captured in the British Colony, was extradited to Canton yesterday under the escort of a military officer surnamed Wong.

SHUM DENOUNCED. A censor named Chan Hing Kwai has memorialised the Th.one denouncing H.E. Viceroy Shum for disobedience of Imperial orders, and refusing to proceed to the South to take up his new post.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

In addition to those already reported; the following resolutions were also passed at the meeting of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, which took place on the toth instant at the Compony's office:-(1) That another section of the trunk line in the Kwangtung province, about 64 'll, in addition to the other twenty sections and all other works be pushed on by engaging more engineers, and the completion of the whole trunk line should be completed within two years' time and then to commence the building of the branch sections. (2) That the iron and coal mines, the products from which are for the Company's use, be at once opened up as well as the timber felling from the vicinity of opened under the same regulations and in the same manner as the Hupch Iron Works, for the anti-opium crusade. the purpose of repairing engines, machinery, rolling stocks, etc. of the company, and only Chinese engineers be employed in the proposed works...

SHUM'S INJUNCTIONS. . H.E. Viceroy Shum has sent, a telegram to the Prefect of Waichow, pointing out to him that a certain military officer at Yumchow has not performed satisfactory duty there, and instructing him to take strict measures in the suppression of robbers, regardless of anyone,

whatever his influence may be. PATSHAN WATERWORKS.

The leading merchants of Fatshan are proposing to float a water works company in that town by subscription under the same regulations as the Canton Waterworks. . It reported that surveying work has already commenced in the different streets for the purpsse.

THE COMING OF SHUM. H.E. Viceroy Shum's departure from Shanghai has not yet been ascertained, but within the past few days over ten officials of II.E.'s suite have already arrived here. Yesterday morning another ten or twelve officials also of H.E.'s suite arrived and stated that H.E. Shum would leave Shanghai for the South within the next ten days or so. It is reported that an official has been ordered to Hongkong to purchase a large quantity of furniture, etc. for

The viceregal quarters are now in the hands of the renovators, who are hurrying on repairs in anticipation of H.E. Viceroy Shum's arrival. Upon Completion of the repairs H.E. Acting Viceroy Wu will remove his office thither for the time being.

H.E. on his arrival.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Since the resignation of H.E. Wu Ting Fang as director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. Bureau (Chinese Section), no appointment has been made to fill the vacancy. Now H.E. the Acting Viceroy has memorialized the Throne for the appointment of Taotai Wei Han, formerly director of the Whampon Naval College, as director, and expectant prefect Ting Ping-lan as sub-director.

MATCH MANUFACTURE.

H.E. the Acting Viceroy has ordered expectagt magistrate Cheung to accompany the Impanese match manufacturing expert to the district around the Boca Tigris to inspect the forests there.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

advertised that the section of the main line of van and two third-class passenger cars. At 7 the Canton-Hankow Railway from Wongsha | o'clock in the morning the officials and board other articles has arrived from America.

exemption from Customs duty on their im- crackers the train was started on its first jour- and business acumen in their attempt to has also received a similar telegram from the ported railway materials has already been ney to Kong Tsun. About sixty or seventy capture the price. Our own country has been New York journal above referred to; Mr. Kato granted and the Company has applied to the pastengers availed themselves of the oppor- prone to use its sagacity in solving the pro- has replied to the effect that in Japan no credit authorities for exemption of Likin also. The tunity of baving the honour of being a passen- blems growing out of our own rapid develop- is placed in the report of the 16. Powers at \$6. China Providents are offering Likin Bureau has communicated with the ger on the first train run on this line. Among ment to the neglect of trade opportunities battleships. At any rate, whether true or not, Company that instructions have been received | the passengers was the manager of the Mitsul | which are knocking at our door." from Peking stating that the Company had Bussan Kaisha. The engineering staff arrangonly asked for exemption of Customs duty on |. ed for salvoes of crackers on the train's arrival second application cannot be granted:

17th July. RAILWAY AFFAIRS....

The representatives of the different railway companies throughout the Empire, who came to Canton to be present at the mass meeting, of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, are now about to return to their respective provinces, the meeting being over the president and vice-president, etc. having been elected. Yesterday the Railway Company entertained these representatives at a dinner at the Company's office, and thanked them for their kindness in attending the meeting.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has sent another telegram to the Ministry of Posts and Communications at Peking and to H.E. Viceroy Shum confirming the election and appointment of Messra. Lo and Wong at the recent meeting as president and vice-president, respectively, of the Company and requesting the Ministry to register these gentlemen's

names acco dingly. At the request of the Company, H.E. the Acting. Viceroy has issued a permit to the Canton-Hankow Railway Company to import from Hongkong, for the company's use, 50 rifles with 1,00 ; rounds of ammunitions, and 150 revolvers with 5,000 rounds of curtridges.

CONSULAR VISIT. H.E. Acting Viceroy Wu will receive the

Consul for Japan at Canton this morning. HONGKONG PLAGUE PATIENTS.

The committee of the Canton Fong Pin Hospital, seeing that many of the better class peaple of Hongkong and Macao come to Canton for treatment when shricken with plague, has decided to erect some foreign-styled wards in that institution, for the convenience of those seeking treatment in Canton, who will be required to pay for the use of these private

 Lately it has been almost a daily occurrence that dead or plague stricken passengers arrive from Hongkong and elsewhere, so the committen of the Canton Fong Pin Hospital has sent representatives to await the arrival of the river stenmers each day, to take over all such passengers to the hospital for treatment.

VICEROY SHUM. A Peking telegam states that rumours are affoat in the effect that the Central, Govern The Cantonese community at Swatow has ment has accepted the resignation of H. E. wired to the Yuet-han, Railway Company ex- Viceroy Shum from the V-ceroyalty of the Liang Kwang Provinces and that H.E. Chan Bik, the newly appointed president of the

Peking telegram states that H.E. Chao Erh-

sen will be appointed to the Liang Kwang

Provinces as Viceroy. ANTI-DPIUM CAMPAIGN.

Yesterday a meeting was held at the Oi Yuk Charitable Institution, over which the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung, presided, and resolutions were passed adopting the fourteen regulations as drawn up by the Acting Provincial to Congress be would be pleased to recommend Judge, for the enforcement of the anti-op um | that China be relieved of all obligation in regulations; prohibition of opium smoking, excess of the final revised amount of the inopening of Anti-Opium Associations, admission | demnity, which had been set at \$11,655,492.69. of opium-smoking patients into hospitals for That, as you can see, will save China over treatment, opening of industrial institutions, Siz, coo,000 and also an interest of 4 per cent.

etc., etc. . On the 19th instant, another meeting, at which the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung Si m Tsam, will preside, will take place at the O Yuk Charitable Institution, when the following resolutions will be brought up for discussion and be pissed for the furtherance of the enforcement of the anti-unium regulations for the prohibition of opium smeking. (1) To further arrangements for the enforcement of the Anti-Opuim regulations as drawn up by the Government. (2) To select a suitable site for the establishment of the proposed central Anti-Opium Association in the City of Canton. To select a site for the opening of a hospital for the admittance of opium smoking patients for treatment. (4) To fix a date for the election Kiungchow and Ngaichow to supply the Com- of a president of the proposed Central Antipany with materials. (4) That an iron works be Opium Association. (5) To start a subscription list for the soliciting of lunds to carry on

> VICEROY'S FOREIGN SECRETARY. The Acting Viceroy has appointed expectant Magistrate Ting Ping-lan as secretary of

Foreign affairs, PIRATES CAPTURED.

The Chinese gunboat Sut Kong succeeded in capturing two robbers in the vicinity of ham Kong, in the district of Punyu, and brought them to Canton for trial, yesterday. These two culprits are alleged to have taken a hand in the piracy of the s. s. Kee Cheone which took place a short time ago, whilst coming to Canton from Chuntsun.

18th July.

ADMIRAL LICHUN PROMOTED. An Imperial Edict has been issued appoint ing Commander-in-Chief and Acting Admiral Li Chun as Chuntai of Pakhoi vice Ho Cheungching, who was recently dismissed, and ordering Li to co-operate with the I imchow Prefect, Wong We, in carrying out the scheme of reorganization in Limchow and Yamchow. The same Edict appoints the Provincial Judge of Kiangsi, Chun Ping-chik, as Admiral and

Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung. TARTAR GENERAL DESIRES AUDIENCE. A lew days ago the Canton Tartar General, King, telegraphed to the Throne applying for permission to return to the capital as he wishes to person lly memorialize the Throne on important matters, and requesting the appointment of Lieutenant Tartar General I i Kwok-Git to take over the duties of the Tartar General. No reply has yet been

received. RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

A telegram has been received by the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung Sum tsan, from the Ministry of Communications and Posts at Pering acknowledging the receipt of his several telegrams and also the telegrams of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, announcing the result of the recent meeting. The despatch states that the names of the newly-elected president and vice-president have been recorded at the Ministry, and the Ministry will to-day memorialize the Throne for the approval of these appointments and will reply as soon as sanctioned by Imperial decree.

.WONGSITA-KONG-TEUN_RAILWAY. : carriages. Yesterday the first train consisted Chan, were present to welcome the visitors and land, Japan and Germany are alive to what is in the war rumours."

The return journey was made at mine o'clock.

PROMOTION.

The Ministry of Law at Paking has telegraphed to Canton transferring Mr. Liu, of the teaching staff of the Canton School of Law. to Peking for duty at the Ministry, but it is not yet ascertained if Mr. Liu will consent to proceed to Peking.

SHUM WINTED.

Tho Kwangtung merch ints of the Straits Setth ments, etc. have wired to the Waiwupu and to the Ministry of scribulture, Industry and Commerce, requesting those. Ministries to memorialize the Throne to at once order H. E. Vicercy Shum to the South as this province is: now in a state of unrest owing to the activity of the anti-monarchists.

ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The police authorities of the Northern and Southern Central Stations in the Western suburb have communicated with all opium divan-keepers within their jurisdiction warning them that if their establishments are not closed by the end of the sixth moon, their pre-

mises will be sealed up and their owners fixed. It is reported that several opium divan keepers and keepers of opium seiling establishments inside the city have drawn up a petition to the Authorities praying for an extension of the time limited for the clasing of their establishments. A similar petition was flatly refused the other day, so it is very doubtful if this petition will succed.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

REMISSION OF AMERICA'S CLAIM. A Boston despatch of 18th June says: -- Sir Chen Liang Cheng, retiring Chinese ambas-

sador to the United States, who is in this city on a visit, to-day made the following statement: "I shall make public today the contents of an official note which I received from Secretary Root last Saturday night, which shows better than anything else can the remarkably high sense of justice which the United States has used in all her dealings with China. remember that efter the Boxer troubles China agreed to pay an indemnity of \$24,440,778.81 on account of the losses entailed by the United States government, as well as for personal property lost by her citizens, during the Boxer

Four years ago your government was good en ugh to promise me that when the time arrived, as a token of sincere friendship for Chips, the original figures of the indemnity would be revised.

PRESIDENT NOTIFIES AMBASSADOR. "True to the promises of the executive officers, I received a note from Secretary Root Last Saturday night saying that the president directed him to say that in his next message

You cannot emphasize too strongly my great admiration for the fair spirit which has always characterized the dealings of the United States with my country. . This final action i another monument to America's high sense of justice, and I feel called upon to say-not because I am the retiring ambassador-that personally I feel that America is one of China's strongest friends,"

MORE THAN HALF HAS BEEN PAID ALREADY statement of the Chinese minister regarding less than thirty-six watches, were found to be the resolution of the United States government regarding the reduction of the Chinese indemnity. The fact that the indemnity is being collected under a treaty makes it age to Congress will suggest that the payment | perty. Mr. E. J. Grist and Mr. C. F. Dixor of more than the amount actually expended be appeared for the defence. The case was re

slightly less than \$25,000,000 in annual instalments for thirty-nine years with interest. So far there has been collected \$1,000,000, and out of this has been paid all of the claims o American missionaries for property destroyed and lives lost in the uprising, amounting to about \$2,000,000.

A careful estimate has just been completed of the expense to which the United States government was put by the military operations n China, the naval expense and the losses suffered at the American consulates. These aggregate \$9,000,000, so that all of the indemnity that should really be charged against. China is \$ 1,000,000, and at the rate the payments have been made recently it is expected that the total will be met in four or five years more, 'The plan is to then give China a release in full.

FAR BASTERN TRADE.

FORMER HONGKONG RESIDENT TO ADDRESS SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Scattle despatch of 8th ult. says:—

Opportunities for American Trade Exten sion in the Far East" will be briefly discussed in an address by Fletcher S. Brockman, at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Brockman who has spent more than fifteen years in China, much of the time in Y. M. C. A. work, and has made a careful study of commercial conditions in that country. awakens to its neglected opportunity, France, trade that is knocking at the doors of this country. Mr. Brockman, speaking of the subject in an interview yesterday, said:

"My work during the past ten years has and Japan, and has afforded an opportunity to now taking place in the Orient,... The most | of being menaced unjustly by force of arm Pacific coast, can not be overestimated.

affernoon at a regular meeting of the Chamber | country has anything to do with it. commerce of the Orient, to attend,

SKATTLE-ORIBNTAL RUN.

NEW STEAMERS FOR THE SERVICE.

Mossrs, Frank Waterhouse & Co. announced, on the 17th ult. that two new steamships would be placed on the Scattle-Oriental run within the next thirty days, to be run in conjunction with the Boston Steamship Company's fleet. The Kumeric and Suveric, the two largest steamships of the Wier fleet, will sail regulative from Seattle for Japan and China, going through to Manila. The first sailing of the new fleet will be in August.

In spen ing of the new service Mr. Waterhouse said : "The Kumeric and Suveric will be placed on the Oriental run soon. The A'umeric will sail from this port during the month of August and will be followed in October by the Suveric, which will make another trip to North China ports before assuming the new "" It is our intention to run these vessels in

conjunction with the Boston Steamship Com-

pany's fleet, the sailings being arranged so as

to come in between the sailings of their fleet.

But of these vessels are new and represent

the highest grade of their class. With the addition of these two vessels, the company will be able to give shippers a three-week service between Seattle and the Orient. As with the Boston Steamship Company's fleet, both of these vessels will call regularly at Maulla, Hongkong, Shanghal, Kobe and Yokohama." These two yessels, with the exception of the Minnesota, are of the largest class of vessels to engage in the Oriental trade, and have a cargo-carrying capacity of 170 o measurement tons, or 14,000 tons dead weight. Buth "ships are practically new, the Kumeric, which will be the first to leave Seattle on the new schedule, is at present making her maiden voyage and is bringing 1,000 Portuguese immigrants to Ilonolulu, from which port she will come to the navy yard, Puget sound, for which place she has a cargo of 8.000 tons of Cardiff coal consigned to the government. The vessel was built in Glasgow, in 1. 06, by Russell & Co. The dimensions are 460 feet in length, 55 feet in breadth and

The Suveric is a sister ship of the Kumeric, and is well known at reattle as is Capt. Shotten, her master, having loaded cargo there for the North China trade. The vessel was buil last year and has practically the same dimensions at the Kumeric, being 400 feet in length 55.1 feet in breadth and 28.6 feet depth of hol. The vessel is at present en route to Seattle from Acapulco, where she went with a cargo of coal from Moli, Japan. Before entering on the new schedule, the Suveric will take a cargo of flour and farming implements to Vladivostok and Newchwang.

feet depth of hold, with a net tonning of 3,980

CARGO FOR MANILA BROACHED POLICE SEARCHING WATCHMAKERS'

16th ingt. The city detectives are scouring Hongkong high and low in search of a number of silver watches which were lost in the Colony some weeks ago during trans-shipment. Yeste-day, Detective Sergeant O'Sull'van visited three 'watchmakers' establishments at 128, 154 and 59A, Queen's Road Central. A search was made and four watches, supposed to correspond in make with those lost, were seized. Three arrests were made.: Several weeks ago a consignment of watches arrived in the Colony A Washington messare of the same date re- from Marseilles for trans-shipment to Manila. ports:-The state department confirms the When the boxes arrived at their destination no missing. The loss was cabled to the Messageries Maritimes in Hongkong, and the mat-I ter placed in the hands of the police. At the Police Court, to-day, the three watchmakers impossible for the executive to act alone in this | were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland with matter and the president in his annual mess. | being in unlawful possession of stolen promanded. The police said to-day that no stope China was to pay the United Stales a sum' will be left unturned until the remainder of t the watches have been recovered:

> THE JAPANESH QUESTION IN AMERICA.

THREATENED TROUBLE IN CANADA.

JAPANESE CONSUL'S SIGNIFICANT WARNING

A San Francisco missage to vernacular contemporaries states that the London Moining Post remarks that the dispatch of the United States squadron to the Pacific is nothing more than part of a policy of the U.S. Government for obtaining a vote of Congress for appropriations for the extension of the Navy and the Panama Canal operations.

Caunt Okum, who recently received an anonymous telegram from the United States asking for his views on the report of the disparch of the U.S. battleship squadron to the Pacific, has received a telegram from the New York World to the following effect:-" President Roosevelt has officially approved a scheme to muster a large squadron on the Pacific. Await rep'y in regard to the attitude of the Japanese people on the question,"

.Count Okuma has sent the following repl which he had originally drawn up as a reply to the anonymous telegram !- "We feel very much surprised at the report that a squadron of 16 battleships is about to be sent out to the Pacific. In view of the most friendly and intimate relations which continue to exist between the two countries, I cannot believe that the United St tes will venture to resort to such an action as to menace Japan by force of believes that unless the Pacific coast shortly arms. Nor can I find the existence of any factor which warrants the United States re-Germany and England will have secured the I sorting to coercive measures and trying to force her demands on Japan by means of a demonstration of arms. The Japanese people hold to the principle of fair play and peace, and we would never take up arms unless compelltaken me over many parts of China, Korea | ed to do so by force of circumstances. We do not, however, hesitate to resist for the maintenobserve the marvellous development which is | ance of the position of our country in the event | Tis. 15.90. Raubs are wanted at \$6. significant and the most colossal change which | as we cannot passively endure injury to our The first section of the main line of the Can-the-world has ever witnessed in the same | national prestige. We are sincere in our deton-Hankow Railway from Wongsha to Kong. | period of time has taken place in China during | sire to remove the fundamental cause which Tsiin was opened to public traffic yesterday, the past two years. The industrial (and con- may be likely to disturb the friendship existing buyers. In the North Shanghai Docks have but the official opening ceremony will not be sequently commercial), educational and gov- between Japan and the United States, in order performed until the arrival of the first class | ernmental life of 400,000,000 people is being to bind the two countries together more closely. | at Tis. 3234. rapidly transformed. The significance of this | The principal cause which disturbs the friend-The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has of one second-class passenger car, one luggage to the United States, and especially to the ship between the two countries is the unfair discrimination in the treatment of Japanese in | closing quiet at the latter rate. Humphreys | 10 "No people of Asia will prove more worthy | the United States. This demand of the Japanto Kong Tsiln has been completed and will be of directors of the Company-to the num- of a high place in civilization of the twentieth | ese people, I believe, is righteous and fair, and opened for traffic to-morrow. The formal ber of about 50 persons-assembled at century than the Chinese. The foreign trade is compatible with the aspirations of the United opening ceremony will not be performed until Wongsha. The engineer-in-chief, Taotal in China-that is the new trade of China-is States people; who make fair-play their printhe consignment of large new carriages and Kwong, and the assistant engineer-in-chief, the greatest commercial pride of the age. Eng. | ciple in life. I cannot find out any foundation | Points are steady at \$50.

Mr. Kato concludes, such a matter is entirely

their railway materials, when imported, but not at each station, and upon arrival at Kong of Commerce, the officers of that body extend ... A San Francisco message dated Batterday is be fixed at \$15. I'cak' Teamways have again Ba Likip at the same time, so that the Company's Tsun' a photograph was taken of the party, an invitation to the public, interested in the to the effect that all the Japanese employed by the Army and Navy at Manila have been dis-! for the new shares, Hongkong Rores are still

missed, instructions having been received from wanted at \$221. Sumstras have improved the Washington Government, it is stated to | considerably and buyers prevail in the North discharge them. This message adds that the at Tis, 1174. Laughats have changed hands sending of the principal force of the U.S. fleet at Tis. 2021. Bells Asbestos have buyon at to the Pacific is believed to be the first step | \$7. Shanghai Waterworks are in requested towards the maintenance of a permanent at Tis 300; and Tis 270 for the old and new powerful squadron on the Pacific.

The U.S. Government, it is further added, is to submit to Congress a project to construct on the 30th September. large docks on the Pacific coast.

The New York Herald (to which the Japanese statesmen have been cabling so freely) is apparently doing its utmost to stir up anti-Japanese feeling, publishing wild statements daily. That journal declares that the disputch of the battleships of the Atlantic squadron to the Pacific, as decided by the President, is connected with the troubles between Japan and the United States. This does not admit of any doub, despite all the efforts made by the Washington authorities to deny it, such denials being made for the purp se of reconciling the lapanete.

A further message to the Asahi states that the Evening Post expresses its strong disapproval of. the dispatch of the squadron to the Pacific, and declares that the action may be taken by the world as a menace to Japan.

A special London message to the Osaka /if states that the London Press generally withholds comment on the news of the U.S. squadron's visit to the Pacifical The Globs refuses to accept the explanation of the U.S. authorities that the dispatch of the squadron had no connection with the diplomatic situation between Japan and the States, and declares that this action of the U.S. Government is tantamount to siding with the Californians and creating a menace to Japan.

U.S. standing army and the volunteers of California opened their usual manœuvres 5th instant, which will continue for 15 days. The general plan of the manceuvres is the defence against invasion by a fleet of a supposed

A London message to the Asahi states that the U.S. Ambassador in London, speaking at a dinner given by him in honour of Independence Day, stated emphatically that the policy of the United States was only the maintenance of peace. Referring to the diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States, the Ambassador remarked that the attacks on the Japanese restaurants in San Francisco were undoubtedly a matter for regret, but he deprecated the idea that Japan and the United States which were on very friendly and intimate terms, would be involved in serious trouble on account of such a matter as that. He contradicted the statements of the New York Herald,

Japanese papers state that the working classes in Canada are threatening to oppose the arrival of further contingents of Japanese labourers by force of arms, if necessary. The Canadians maintain that the supply of labour in Canada is more than sufficient, but yet more lapanese are coming into the country in large numbers. Our contemporaries observe that the North, and the market closes in demand at Japanese labourers in Hawaii, have been Tls. 295. Sumatras are also in favour at Tls. -rapidly transmigrating to British Columbia, 11174. and the Japanese who have by this means entered Canadian territory are said to have

reached an enormous total. .. In a telegram to the Government the Japanese Consul at Vancouver states that the supply of labour in the neighbourhood of Vancouver exceeds the demand, and as numbers of Japanese labourers pass thence into the territory of the United States, it can be seen that it is very difficult for Japanese coming from Hawaii to obtain employment. The Japanese labourers in Vancouver are now placed in a very trying position in consequence of the decline of the rate of wages and also of the continued arrival of Japanese from Hawaii. The Japanese Consul expresses a fear-which is, significant—that the new-comers may be led to act in such a way as to bring disgrace upon the national prestige of the Empire, owing to the great difficulty in getting a living. and the Consul says that he may be compelled to send them back. The Japanese Inbourers arriving at Vancouver from Hawaii of late are new emigrants, which shows that they have gone to Hawaii with the fixed object of transmigrating to Canada. There are ways of proceeding direct to Canada from Japan, points out the Consul, and they may go direct if they are guaranteed employment. It is extremely unwise for emigrants to proceed to Canada vid Hawaii and incurring extra expense without first obtaining information as to the situation of the labour-market in Canada .- Jopan Chronicle.

COMMERCIAL

WEERLY SHAKE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 12th inst.:-There has been a further decline in stocks during the past week, but prices are now tempting purchasers, and a fair business has

been done. Bauks,-Hongkong and Shanghai Binks have not been affected by fluctuations and remain unchanged at \$680, for the old shares ex new is ue, and \$5222 for the new issue. The London quotation is £79 ex new issue, a d 160 for the new issue. Nationals are quiel at 551...

Marine Insurances .- Sales of Captons have been effected at \$3370, and there are further buyers at the rate. Unions can be placed at 5770 Yangteres are steady at \$180. Fire Insurances,-China Fires have been sold and are wanted at 188. Hongkong Fires

are quiet at \$170. Shipping - China and Manilas are still in quired for at \$15, and Douglases at \$41, Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been fixed at \$20%. Indo-Chinas have been taken off the market at \$50. Refineries.-China bugars are in demand at

Sico. Perak : ugars are neglected at Tis, 90. Luz ins are unaltered. Mining .- Chinese Engineerings have hardened and there are buyers in the North at

Docks ... Wharves and Godowns -- Kowloos Wharfs can be obtained at 178. Hongkong and Whampon Docks have been dealt in at various rates from \$104 to \$100, closing with been placed at Tis. 76, and Hongkow Wharfs

Lands, Hotels and Buildings,-Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$1:44 and \$104 G Estates are obtainable at Stof. Kowloon Lands have been sold at \$37. Shanghai Lands have buyers at Tis. tot ex the interim Si dividend of Tis. 3 paid on the 9th inst. West I

Cotton Wills.-There is no business to re-The Railway Company's application for an address was read. After much firing of at stake, and are manifesting great foresight | Mr. Kato, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, cord in stocks under this heading. Ewos can be placed at Tis. 64. Miscellaneous.-There have been sales of

China Borneos at \$6 and China Light and at So. Sales have taken place of Green Island Cements at 174 cam div. and there are further Although the address will be given this the business of the United States, and no other | buyers at \$17, ex the interim dividend of 50 cents per share pald to day. Dairy Parms can I B been so'd at Sto.75 for the old shares and \$1 65 1

shares respectively. It is notified that the Bush call of Le on the new shares will be payable

The conditions of the previous week as mentioned in our last circular, have continued. Rates generally have maintained their position: and brought further investors into the market, and the outlook appears a little more hopeful.

Banks. There has been a slight tire in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, and the old shares have sellers at \$685; the new theres are unaltered. The London rate has advanced to 280 for the old ex new issue, and the quotation for the new remains unchanged: Frarino Insurances - Cantons are in demand

at \$370. without sinducing sellers. North Chinas can be placed at Tis. 721, and Unions are wanted at \$175. There are buyers of Yangtszes at 518 ... Fire Insurances.-There are inquiries for

China Fires at \$88. Hongkong Fires are offering at \$12%. . Shipping .- China and Manilas have buyers at \$15. Douglases are still agnied at \$41.

Indo-Chinas are steady at \$19.9 Shell Transports are inquired for at 42/6. Sales of Star. Ferries new have taken place at \$14. The old shares have changed hands at \$:5. Refinerics .- China Sugars ate quoted at

\$100. Perak Sugars have slightly weakened, and are on offer at Tis. 89.

Mining .- There is a further weakeest in A correspondent has gone to the trouble | Chinese Engineerings and sellers rule the and expense of cabling that the troops of the | market at \$15.80. Raubs continue quiet at \$6. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.-Kowloon Wharfs have not fluctuated, and are still quoted the neighbourhood of San Francisco on the at \$78. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks improved during the early part of the week to \$102, but towards the close have receded to \$100 with buyers. Shanghai Docks are firmer and buyers prevail in the North at Tis. 74.

Hongkow Wharls are obtainable at Tis. 214. Lands, Hotels and Buildings .- Shaughai Lands are weaker with wellers at The 101. There is no change in West Points which can still be obtained at \$50. Hongkong Lands and Humphreys Estates can be secured at quota-

Cotton Mills -Ewos have, hardened and buyers in the North have offered Tis. 6 %. Hongkong Cottons are without business at Stil. Lau Kung Mows are in request at Tls. 821. while Soy Chees have declined to Tls. 325. "iscellaneous .- Bell's Asbestos bave been disposed of at \$7, cum div. China Borneos have been dealt in to a fair extent at various rates from \$9 to \$9,25. Dairy Farms have been sold at \$15. Green Island Coments have changed hands at \$11.25 ex new issue, and are now quoted at \$11. Ropes are still in request at \$221. William Powells have been taken off the market at \$7%. There are buyers of Watsons at Srr. Langkats have further risen in

FREIGHT RKPORT

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge report under date 13th inst. :- Although the volume of chartering business concluded durings the tortnight is a larger one than what of late has been the average, market conditions in the principal directions have changed but little, and judging from present appearances it would seem that rates for some time to come will remain on their present unremunerative level. Even the occurrence of an unexpected development" in one or the other trade would not to any material degree detract from the discouraging nature of the outlook, since tonnage is

in such ample supply. Sair on/Hongkong :- Temporarily symptoms have been presented of a fair revival of chartering operations, but they have been transient . and given place to renewed depression. After a number of fixtures at rates ranging from 12 to 14 cents per picul, news, quite contrary to previous advices, has reached here that imports of native grain from the Kwangsi province may shortly be reckoned on in Canton. The natural consequence of this has been that the local rice market has assumed a downward. tendency and a stop been put to chartering

Saigon/Port Philippines :- A charter : has been done at 28 cents, and a Manila-owned

boat is since reported as having booked a cargo at 23 cents only. Two charters to Shanghai at low figures, one with option to Ningpo at I cent higher, con-

stitute all other business done from Salgon. From this to Bangkok and back, the charter of a medium-sized boat has been extended for another trip, rate same as last paid, Java/Hongkong and Java/Japan continues without inquiry after tonnage.

A small steamer has been closed for sait from Nanchow (Kwang-chow-wan) to Macao and subsequently Nanchow to Hongkong at 14" cents per picul for each voyage. Concerning Northern freights, Messrs. Wheelock & Co. Shanghai, report in their circular under date of '4th inst.: "The dull season' is

the next couple of months as there does not seem to be any cargo worth mentioning moving in any direction." Coal Freights :- Fixtures of three steamers. from Japan are reported, from Wakamalau to: Hongkong at \$1.70, Moji to Canten at \$2.40

fully upon us and we are a'rild owners must

be prepared for poor freights, at any rate for

and Moji to Swatow at \$1.90. The state of the state Hongay has had business to Canton at St.90." Since then the rate has weakened to \$1.75700 Inquiries Hongay/Amoy and Mont ay/Swatow 13 have so far not been responded to the very low" rates of \$1.80 and \$1.25 respectively failing to attract attention.

Singapore/Shanghai, timber, there has been a charter of a suitable boat, 1,000 tons reg. : nett, second half August/first half Beptember: loading, at \$ 1 500 lump cum, charterers to have the option of discharging steamer at Hongkong at \$8,500.

Bailers:-Nothing new to advise. No disengaged tonnage in port.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FLOODS have occurred at Kagoshima, such as have not been known in sixty years.

IT is reported from trustworthy sources that the Russo-Japanese entents is on the verge of conclusion.

FOUR torpedo-boates left Port Arthur 8th inst; in view of threatened piracy at Haushchang.

MISS A. W. L. Moloney, A.U.S.R., arrived from England on the zoth instant, for duty at the Military Families' Hospital, Hongkong.

LIEUTENANT W. A. Odling, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, left the command on 12th instant, per s.s. Cheong Sing, for Tientsin, for duty.

CAPTAIN E. L. E Whitehead, RGA, will perform the duties of honorary secretary, Soldiers' Club, during the absence on leave of Captain B. S. Phillpotts, R.E.

THE Japanese cruiser Nanisua (Capt. H. Kubota); with Rear-Admiral C. Tamari on board, and the cruiser Akitsushima, Capt. J. was fined \$3. Mano, arrived from the Pescadores last Thursday afternoon. The cruisers saluted the port at 1.30 p.m.

INDIAN Policeman Bahadar Singh, No. 816 was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this forencon (18th inst.), on a charge of being intoxicated and unfit for duty yesterday. The charge was proved and the Court fined accused \$25, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

THE two youngsters who were arrested Sunday for breaking into a dyeing shop in "Yee Woo Street, East Point, and stealing two rolls of grass cloth, under circumstances recorded in our last issue, were ordered this morning (16th inst.) to be birched. They will also be detained in gaol for forty-eight hours.

DURING the severe thunder storm of this morning (17th inst.), the flagstaff on the Hongkong, Canton and Macan Steamboat Co's wharf was struck by lightning at 10 o'clock and about a foot in length of the topmost portion of the mast damaged. Fortunately as it was raining heavily at the time no one was near the lagstaff and no casualties are recorded. The s. Kinskan was lying alongside the wharf is forencon. "

INSPECTOR Kerr, of Tsim-tsa-tsui Police Station. charged a coolie before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court to-day (18th inst.), with the theft of a hundredweight of coal. The coal, which is the property of the police, was stored on the Water Police Pier at Kowloon. Last evening the accused was seen walking away with two baskets. Chan Tong, the thief, pleaded guilty to the allegation, and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

A FRIENDLY game of water polo was played at Stonecutters' Island Isst Monday afternoon, between the V. R. C. and 87th Co. R. G. A. resulted in a draw. A Water Polo League - match will be played off at the V.R. C. enclosure for the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition on Thursday afternoon, at \$ 30 p.m. The teams will be V. R. C. vs. R. E. "B," team, and on Friday the Corinthian Yacht vr. "B," team, Middlesex Regiment at 5.30 p.m.

INSPECTOR Ritchie charged a coolie named Lau Wu before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, last Tuesday, with stealing a brass plate, valued at \$4, the property of the P. and O. Company. The accused admitted the charge. Police Constable 13; made the arrest. Early this morning he saw defendant ripping the plate from its nosition on the P and O. wharf. A sentence of six weeks hard labour and six hours' stocks was passed. Ma E. V. D. Parr represented the complainant

A JAPANESE named Aikichi Furukawai who was banished from the Colony on the 14th November, 1903, after a conviction at the Police Court, returned to the Colony a month ago and during that time he has been successful in eluding the police. Detective Sergeant Murison located him at 3, Hillside Terrace; Wanchai, last Monday. I'e was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on Tuesday forenoon, with returning from banish-Accused entered a plea of guilty. His Worship passed sentence of one year's hard

MOK MUN, a sailor, employed on board the West River steamer Chan Po. died suddenly this morning (16th inst.), at West Point, under | Pung Street, jumped into the harbour from the tragic circumstances. At about seven o'clock | Praya East and was rescued by some sampan where they had some refreshment. On his way back to the ship Mok complained of feeling ill. In Wilmer Street he collapsed. Inspector Fenton sent an ambulance to the spot. Mok died on the way to hospital. The cause of death is unknown. Deceased was twentyseven years of age. . .

A BREEZY fight, which would have ended, perhaps, with some cracked skulls had not the police intervened, took place early this morning (18th inst'), on the Praya West, between the runners of rival boarding-houses. Six arrests were made. The trouble came about through the success the representatives of one boardinghouse had over the other in securing lodgers. Inspector Fenton, of No. 7 Police Station. arraigned the accused before Mr. G. N. Orme this morning. They were all convicted. Two were fined \$25 each, three \$10 apiece, and the other \$5. The fines were paid.

A SEOUL telegram states that the arrest of the secret delegates to The Hague has been sug gested by the Korean Emperor, but in a recent conference before the Throne this procedure was found inadequate by the Ministers who suggested that the Emperor, himself, should proceed to Japan to express an apology on the ground that the responsibility rested with him. The Emperor was greatly moved and asked the Ministers to make the best amicable settlement. There appears reason to believe thar Marquis Ito is determined to take vigorous steps and that the Statesmen of Japan are supporting the Resident General.

extradition papers from Singapore.

ONE of the aboriginal tribes of Formosa has surrendered, and is now acting as guide to the lapanese camphor expedition.

THE marriage arranged between the Rev. Allon Gum, Rector of Holy Trinity, Winchester, and Mrs. Jaques, of Bournemouth, widow of J. Jaques, Esq., of Shanghai, will take place quietly in July.

A MUNICIPAL and commercial celebration was held at Tokio on 12th inst. in honour of the Franco-Japanese Agreement. Similar festivities were to take place at Kioto on 13th inst. and at Yokohama on Sunday.

THE Emperor of Japan has recognized the value of the services given, in connexion with the Franco-Japanese agreement, by Mr. Kurino and other members of the Japanese Embassy to Paris, by granting annuities or giving higher decorations than they hitherto held.

POLICE Constable Wingard, of Yau-ma-ti Police Station, considers it cruel to carry birds, head downwards. Last Tuesday afternoon, he met Wu Cho, a cook, residing at IA, Fourth Lane, holding two ducks in this fashion and promptly placed him under arrest. On Wednesday morning, the cook was charged before Mr. G. N. Ormo with ill-treating the ducks. He

A FRIENDLY game of water pole was played last Tuesday afternoon at the V. R. C. enclosure, between the V. R. C. " B." team and R. H; K. Y. C. "B. The game was an easy win for the former team by 8 goals to nil. "he V. R. C. team was far too strong for the Royal Hungkong. Yacht Club, and almost every man scored, owing to the weakness of the Yacht

A STREET coolie was sent to the Government Civil Hospital on the afternoon of the 12th inst. by the police, at No. 2 Station, suffering from injuries about the head, the result of being troops: knocked down by an electric tramcar. The accident occurred at about four o'clock, on the Praya East, 'At the time of the mishap, the coolie was running behind an eastbound car. When the corner of Albany Street was reached. the man made an attempt to cross the road and was struck by a westbound car, which was travelling at a fairly fast rate. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the police station, where he was temporarily treated before being sent to hospital.

Tokio newspaper has any jeditorial comment to-day upon the American question, though this is partly due to the fact that public attention is now chiefly occupied with the Korean offair. The Japanese Naval authorities are absolutely unmoved-indeed they are rather surprised that the American manouvres should have been so sensationally reported abroad. and express themselves perfectly confident of peacefulness of America's intentions. Admiral Yamamoto, in speaking at New York, expresses his conviction that in the calm waters of the Pacific, this artificial storm will pass wholly away.

An accountant named Wun Hing Woot, employed at shop at 15, Station Street South, vau-ma-ti, was charged before Mr. G. Orme, at the Police Court, last Wednesday, with refusing to pay his ricksha fare, and with assaulting the coolie. Accused left a restaurant at Nau-ma-ti at midnight on Tuesday in a more or less merry condition. He engaged a ticksha and, after driving about for over an hour, got out of the vehicle and started to enter his house. The coolie followed him for his fare. Accused struck him in the eye. Rushing down the street the coolie invoked the aid of the police and the accountant, who had discarded his coat waiting for the return of the coolie, was arrested. He pleaded guilty to both charges. Fined \$4 on the first count and ordered to pay the coolie twenty cents.

(16th inst.), resulted in the removal of the master of cargo-boat 1141 to hospital, suffering from a fractured skull, and the ariest of two coolies on | THE Guild of Retail Rice Dealers in Kobe has a charge of assault. The fight, it was alleged, cargo boat man to shift his anchorage. This was refused, and after a quarrel, the coolies, it was stated, boarded the cargo-boat and assaulted the crew. In the melee the master was struck on the head with some blunt wea-This morning, the accused were arraigned before Mr. Orme; at the Police Court, on charges of disorderly behaviour and assault. Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the prosecution, and the case was adjourned. The injured boatman's condition is serious, and he will not be able to leave hospital for weeks.

LAST Wednesday evening a Chinese woman made two attempts to commit suicide in the harbour The woman, a widow, residing in Wing to-day Mok and two other sailors left the ship | people and taken ashore. She dived into the and went to a tea shop in Queen's Road West | sea again and was fished out and taken to the police station. When asked why she attempted to take her life, the woman told inspector Gourlay that she was tired of living. During the past week, she said, she had been looking for her sister-in-law and had not found her; she did not want to live any longer. On Thursday morning at the Police Court, she was charged before Mr. Orme with attempting suicide. The widow's brother, a motorman, employed by the framway Company, undertook to send his sister home and she was discharged, with a caution.

> In the Summary Jurisdiction Con t last Thursday before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Buisn'e. Judge, Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared on behalf of the Sz Shing Lung firm of No. 10 Lee Yuen Street, suing the Wai Chai Tong, of No. 208 Pollywood Road, Vr. P. W. Goldring, of Messes, Goldring and Barlow, appeared for the defendant. Plaintiff said he supplied firewood to the defendant on his chopped orders, to the amount of \$157.25. Defendant said that the orders were not his the chops were forged, and he never received any firewood at all from the plaintiff. The man who forged or used the forged chops had been prosecuted at the Magistracy for obtaining goods under false pretences, and sentenced to three months' hard labour. Judgment was given for defendant with costs.

Wong In Sing, living at 141, Hollywood Road, night somebody was on the point of being some money. Blanding at the counter of the at the Police Court, last Thursday, with dressed and jumping into the water rescued | name Ng Kong, extracted two Straits Settle-ACTING on telegraphic advices from Penang, obtaining money under false pretences. The the person struggling. When brought to terra ments \$10 bills from his purse. Before he had Detective Sergeant Wilden of the Water Po- complainant was 'Foo Fook, the proprietor from the rescued proved to be a rare beauty of time to turn them over to the moneychanger a lice Station, boarded the steamship Sunda last of a fishing shed at Kowlood City. On blooming seventeen, Burn by name and an coolie stepped up from behind the man and, Wednesday evening and arrested a Chinaman the 1th instant, according to his story, adopted daughter of Dr. Kawamura of the giving him to understand that "the bills were named Yau Kam Loung, alias Heng Thiam "se, the accused approached him and demanded vicinity. She had become tired of this unkind not negotiable in Hongkong," took them out to imply reluctance to express any definite who is wanted by the authorities of the Straits | \$1.16, stating that they had been sent by the world because of the ill-treatment of her moth- of his hand and gave them to an accomplice, Settlements for larceny. He is alleged to Water Police to collect that sum-Crown rent. er by adoption, and hence her rash act. But who ran down the road, the other coolie going have stolen \$2,000 and then sailed for Hong. Complainant refused to pay it, whereupon the what of the brave student who pulled her out kong. When arrested \$1,795 was found among accused threatened to burn down his shed from a watery grave? He had saved her, and and captured, his accomplice escaped. Tohis luggage. He was charged before Mr. F. A. He complained to the police and both men he quietly went to where he left his clothes; day, the prisoner, who gave the name of Chan to-day. The Morning Post (London) refers to Hazeland, at the Police Court, on Thursday were arrested. Although the accused pleaded but heavens! some rascal had run away with Ton, a fireman, residing at 9, Tit Hong Lane, morning, on a charge of larceny within the not guilty and went so far as to attempt to them. Only the hakama was there. The was charged with their. He pleaded not guilty Sprisdiction of the Straits Settlements. He was establish an alibi, his Worship found them student smilingly put it on his body and call before Mr. G. N. Orme, Mr. R. A. Harding labour and six hours' stocks each.

THE total output of the three mines of the Chinese Epgineering and Mining Co., Ld., forthe week ending June 29, 1907, amounted to 25,015.27 tons, and the sales during the same. period to 23,75 for tons."

ir is stated that during a recent shipment of explosives imported into Taku by the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., for the Kniping mines, it was found that there were 2,600 cattles more than appeared on the invoice, . The Chinese authorities have seized the surplus explosives and an inquiry is being made as to their

intended destination. RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 14th

July, 1907:-Library Museum Non-Chinese 337 Chinese Total 502 2,593

THE formation of new companies in Japan has much decreased of late and on the other hand the new companies which cropped up during the business boom are continually being wound During the three months ending last month, according to the Asahi, the dissolution of 70 joint stock, 135 joint stock partnerships, and 40 partnership companies with an aggregute capital of about Y7,000,000 was registered.

II.E. TANG SHAO-YI when interviewed by a correspondent of the Tokio Asahi, on 8th inst. said he was determined to co-operate with Japan for the exploitation of all financial resources in order to lighten the hurden of the populace. The surplus of Tis. 13,070,000 was not sufficient for the various reforms needed and a foreign loan might be required. Throughnut Manchuria there will be distributed 30,000

THE sugar season in Formosa is now almost over, says the Arahi, but the total output has not reached 100,000,000 kin, as estimated. The total was 92,667,500 kin, showing a decrease of about 18,000,000 on the figures for last year. This decrease is due to the failure of the canecrop in consequence of a drought which prevailed during the planting season. : Up to the end of last month, 90,563,802 kin of sugar had

A TOKIO despatch of tah inst. says :- No. Wong TAK, a hawker, went out bird-nesting on the hillside above Bonham Road last Sunday afternoon. After much climbing, Wong secured a nest containing four birds. An Indian policeman saw him coming down the hillside with the nest in his hand. Wong innocently walked into the arms of the policeman, who marched him to the Central Police Station The hawker's outing cost him \$10 at the Police Court, on Monday morning.

> THE receipts of the city of Manila for th month past show at increase of P53,631 over those of the corresponding month of last year The total receipts were 1805,385. The chief increases were in the land tax, matadero fees. license fees, sale of city land and the percentage tax of the Manila Electric Railway and Light company. Decreases were shown in municipal court fees, cleaning of vaults and the installation and repair to private sewers.

In the Summary Court last Friday, a Chinese landlord called as his witness to prove a debt for rent a lad about three feet nothing, who, he said, was his rent-collector. ' His Honour the' Puisne Judge looked at the youth and asked him how old he was. The lad said he was 18 by the Chinese computation. 'I suppose you'l mean months," said his Honour. Plaintiff said the lad was his son and that was why he made him rent-collector; he was about 18 years old. His Honour in giving him judgment told the A FIGHT between a number of coolies and plaintiff that it was ridiculous for him to have some boat people at West Point, last evening a diminutive boy like that for a rent-collector. and advised him to get a man.

raised the price of rice to 21 sen (per sho) on was brought about by the coolies ordering the the first class, 20.4 sen on the second class, 20 sen on the third class, 195 sen on the fourth class, and 19.1 sen on the fifth class since '4th inst. The rate of 21 sen per sho of rice is the highest ever known in Kobe. The rise is said to be due to the advance of the rice market in general, but it is attributed by some to the fact that some of the Kobe rice retailers are holding heavy stocks in the hope of making large profits. Some philanthropists in Hyogo, Fukiaj, and Ikutamaye have begun to sell at cheaper rates to the poor.

> THE assistance of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific company has been asked by the Philippine naval authorities in the unloading of a number of 70 ton guns that are expected in a few days mounted on the new fortifications in Corities have no apparatus capable of lifting such beavy weights and as there is a desire to have the guns mounted without delay and there is not time to construt the necessary mounting apparatus, the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific company which has machinery capable of lifting the whole island has been called in to assist Uncle Sam to make Corregidor a 'tight little island" that no foreign warship on a hostile mission could pass day or night.

WHILE playing with a few school mates in Yee Woo Street, Causeway Bay, on Saturday night last, a twelve-year-old lad-Wong Kwairesiding in Pennington Street, was knocked down by a westbound tramcar. The boys were playing hide-and-seek in Pennington Street. Little Wong Kwai in attempting to evade capture took to his heels, following an eastbound car. Then he made an attempt to cross the track of a westbound tram, which bowled him over. In this car were a number of persons, among them Mr. E. J. Meugens, of the Harbour Office, who went to the lad's assistance and, after bandaging his head, placed him on the car and on arrival at No. 2 Police Station handed his charge over to Inspector Gourlay, who despatched him to hospital. The boy is only suffering from a scalp wound and his condition is not serious.

Bame, which had but being

PROCL" MATION No. 1 of 1907, declaring The Ataki relutes the apprehensions of Bangkok to be a post or place where, an i native paper of Shanghai regarding the Francoinfectious or contagious disease prevails is Japanese Agreement and declares that Japan rescinded.

Japan Cotton and Silk Spinning Companies has been agreed upon, and a provisional agree- is at all times firmly prepared for resistance ment has been signed between the two companies. . The agreement is to be submitted to special general meetings of the shareholders of both companies on the 25th instant.

A MEETING on Saturday of the Board of Directors of the Japan Cotton Company, of Ozaka, adopted a proposal to declare a dividend for the half-year just closed at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. A proposal to establish a branch office at Bombay for the purpose of facilitating the purchase of Indian cotton was also agreed to.

Ar the Criminal Sessions last Friday morning. as soon as the word "guilty," fell from the lips of the foreman of the jury, the first prisoner fell into a tremble and muttered, in Hindustani, "We shall hang, we shall hang, we shall hang;" while the third prisoner continued to recito prayers, as he had been doing all the morning. On hearing the sentence the fourth prisoner, a man of sixty, with his thumbs to his forehead, called out " Good-bye, my

CHAN SUN, a fireman, living in Th'rd Street. was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, last Saturday, with the larceny of a pair of shoes from a shop at 2, Bonham Strand, on Friday. Accused made no attempt to refute the charge. According to Su Chip. salesman, accused boldly walked into the shop. opened the show-case, took out the pair of shoes and proceeded to leave the premises. His Worship, sent him to gaol for one month and ordered him to sit in the stocks for four

THE death took place early on the morning of the 5th instant, at the residence of her son-inlaw, Mr. R. J. Ward, at No. 43, Nakamura Bluff, Yokohama, of Mrs. Roberts, widow of General Joseph Roberts, of the U.S. Army, Mrs. Roberts, says the Japan Herald, came to Yokohama in 1901 with her daughter, who was later married to Mr. Ward, and since the marriage she has resided with Mr. and Mrs. Ward. Mrs. Roberts has been an invalid for several years, but the immediate cause of death. was apoplexy. She was 66 years of age. The funeral was arranged to take place yesterday afternoon.

AFTER careful inquiries into the report made at No. 2 Police Station some days ago by the caretaker of a conservancy bont, to the effect that four men-the former crew-hadreturned to the boat on Monday afternoon last (8th inst.) and set fire to it, after having bound him to the mast, Inspector Gourlay is now firmly of opinion that the report was a bogus one. It appeared that the carctaker, was engaged to attend to work on the boat until such time as a proper crew could be engaged. On Monday lotenoon he went ashore, leaving a fire burning brightly in the stove. During his absence the stove was overturned and the stern of the boat was set on fire. In order to save himself the report to the police was made. It is reported that the caretaker, cannot' be found in the Colony and it is believed he absconded soon after making the report.

LEUNG KAI FONG, a passenger on board the | charged with trespassing. One was discharged steamer Falshan, which arrived here at three o'clock this morning (13th inst) from Canton, received a great surprise when, on making prepara- | ACCORDING to the annual report of the I hiliptions to leave the ship, he discovered that his box, containing \$35 worth of clothing, etc., had | year just ended the consumption of opium has disappeared. No time was lost to instituting | increased instead of decreasing as the result a search, which proved a failure. The box of the Commission to lessen and eventuall was not on board the ship. Regretting his eradicate the use of the pernicious drug in loss, Loung started for home, but he took stock | the Philippines, . During the fiscal hurriedly past him, carrying a box on his increase of P508,196.77, or: a total shoulder. Leung thought he saw the box | 1689.621.77. The total collections for the Police Court, to-day, with theft and the case been entered by the accused.

Road Central, was arrested yesterday afternoon a truck and doing damage to Lo Cheung, a maid servant, residing in Gage Street. Lam and which was loaded with merchandise. In atstill in the surface channel. The injured I Court, this morning, Mr. Hazeland ordered the compensation, which met the case.

THE Manila Times of 12th inst. says :- Secretary Ito of the local Japanese consulate is now in Olongapo investigating the situation of the Japanese at that place under instructions from his chief, Consul Akatsuka. The consul stated this morning that the Japanese people, at Olongapo have had some difficulty among themselves and that Mr. Ito has gone there to investigate that. It is understood be-ethat Secretary Ito's mission is to discover the cause of the discharge of the Japaneso labourers at the naval station. It is reported that the commandant of the station stated he discharged the Japanese labourers because he found he could secure Chinese who could do the work and do it cheaper than the Japanese. While the report could not be confirmed, it is understood that Secretary Ito went to Olongapo to consult with the naval

ment of the Japanese labourers. A SINGAPORE Chinaman, who returned to Hongkong a few days ago from the Straits Settlements. and resides at 58, Connaught Road Central, Two men, Li Sun Fook, an accountant, re- THE following story is thus quaintly told by went to a moneychanger's shop in Queen's siding at 26, High Street, West Point, and the Japan Times:-"About it on Tuesday Road Central last evening (12th inst.) to change were charged at the instance of Inspector drowned in the canal off Hachiken-cho, Hopjo, shop, and failing to notice that a few coolies Cameron, of Kowloon City Police Station, A student who happened to pass by, defily un- had gathered around him, the Singaporean, by in another direction. This man was pursued Journed, Hail Stoo.

is a staunch upholder of China's territorial integrity. Her actions in this matter are per-THE incorporation of the Kanegasuchi and sectly consistent although she may occasionally be obliged to dispute rights of recovery. She should the Powers attempt to interfere."

> THE tricolour was predominant in Hongkong fast Sanday in honour of the Lench National Fete-day. From half a dozen watships in he harbour, including vessels of the British, United States, French and Chinese Navice streams of bunting fluttered in the breeze, while the main streets also presented a goodly display of the French flag. A reception was given at the French Consulate at which representatives of the Colonial Government and the various Consulates in Hopgkong attended. The river steamer Paul Reas proceeded to Canton on Saturday night with a full complement of passengers anxious to view the rejoicings, which had been arranged on anelaborate scale, on the French Concession, on the Shameen. The day pasted off most succossfully and the fete was adequately honoured by the French and foreign communities alike.

THE well-known case of Tarachand and Kabelram Ribjumud vs. Pohoomul Brothers, involving 500,000 peros, was again on trial vesterday in the Court of First Instance, reports the Manila Cablenews of 11th inst. The plaintiffs claim they were partners of Pohoomul Brothers, two of whom are now dead, and that one of the brothers, Gaganmala Ribjumal, the surviving brother, who was at one time a clerk in the firm, came to; Manila and started a suit in January, 1905. He claimed that he had an interest in the firm to the amount of P500,000 and now asks f r a division of the firm's assets of the Hongkong branch. The case has been tried in this city by six judges of the Court of First Instance. It was begun with Judge Crossfield and continued by Judges Sweeny, Araullo, Norris, Lobingler and Gilbert. A motion for a receivership was presented five times, the last being successful. Attorneys Gibbs and Gale are counsel for the plaintiffs and Attorney Southworth and Ingersol are representing the defendants.

WHENEVER a prisoner—especially in the case of a woman-is arrested and taken to a police station an attempt is always made by a band of idlers to force their way into the charge room to "find out what it is all about." Need less to say they are ordered away. . Sometimes they go away pracefully, and sometimes the opposite happens. Last Sunday, one of these inquisitive bands attempted to put this game into practice at Yau-ma-ti Police Station. vergeant Appleton, who was on charge-room duty, shooed them away; but still they press-When sterner measures were taken and it was impressed on them that something would follow if they did not go away, the crowd realized that to force an entrance would be impossible. Collecting outside the door of the station they hooted, yelled and howled to such an extent that work in the station could not be carried out. Getting his band of officers ready, Sergeant Appleton charged into the mob and made a dozen men prisoners. Not till then did the crowd melt. A trip to the back of the station resulted in the arrest of three other men. who had come to "look see." The men were locked up. At the Police Court, on Monday. twelve of the men were charged with disorderly behaviour outside the station and Mr. Hazeland fined them \$3 each. The other three were another fined \$1 and the third \$3.

pines internal revenue bureau for the fiscal

of every individual he saw carrying a box. As 1 1906 the tax on the drug consumed was he was leaving the wharf a coolie brushed P81,424.89 while this last year shows an before and seized the man. The box he later fiscal year were P12,748,963.91 as compared recognised as his and a policeman was called with P11,366.606.70, showing an increase of and the coolie given in custody. Ip Yau was no less than .P1,382,357.21, or 12 per cent charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the on the total amount. Out of this, the collections for the city of Manila amounted to was remanded, a plea of not guilty having P202,202,70... The main increase was from taxation on distilled spirits, cockpits, cedulas, opium, the land tax in the city of Manila. LAM WONG, a shop coolie, employed by a and the percentage tax paid to the city firm carrying on business at 114, Queen's of Manila on its gross income. The municipal laxes collected in Manila amounted to (12th inst.) in Jubileo Street for recklessly driving | 12,668,033 as compared with P2,465,780.40 the year previous. The San Lazaro estate also shows a very large increase owing to the inanother coolie were in charge of the truck, creased number of pieces of the property that have been rented and to the increased rent tempting to descend the incline in Jubilee | that has been paid by the tenants during Street they lost control over the truck and it the year, " The income of the estate for shot down the hill Lo Cheung, who was the fiscal year of 1906 was P16,044.50 leaving the market, after making some pur- while that for the fiscal year just ended from the United States and which are to be chases, failed to get out of the road in time and was P62,467.37, showing an increase of she was knocked down, one wheel of the truck | P46,412.87. The apportionment of the internalregider. It appears that the naval author- passing over her foot. The truck continued revenue tax collected from all parts was as on for a short d stance and came to a stand- follows: To the insular treasury P5,425,485.23; to the provincial treasuries P1,68 ,250.53; to -woman was sent to hospital. At the Police the municipal treasuries P2,323,369.76. The cost of collection of this tax was in a'l negligent truckman to give the woman \$10 P655,302.09 or a percentage of 5.01 centavos for every peso collected. A Tokio dispatch of 8th inst., to the N. C. D.

News, says :- An eminent naval authority, interviewed by a representative of the Asaht. said that no particular importance is to be attached to America's naval movements. They are part of a prearranged plan, due to the growth of the American pavy during the past ten cars, and arranged for training purposes, and for the protection of America's wide interests in the Pacific. The squadron is not composed entirely of battleships, but includes some cruisers. Strategigally it does not concern Japan whether the squadren remains in the Atlantic, or comes to juin the Pacific fleet. in a leading article the Arahi says that the transfer of the fleet to the Pacific is the natural sequel to President McKinley's imperialism. and to the new Republican platform, the extension of the Monroe doctrine, as America is authorities in an effort to secure the re-employ- destined permanently to remain in the Pacific. It is reported that the fleet will return to the Atlantic after a short stay, partly because there is inadequate accommodation in these waters, and also because there is no doubt of Japanese sincerity respecting the latest American territorial rights. The Asaki regrets that the fleet cannut visit Japan. and thus enable the Japanese to reassure the Americans of their sincerity, and also to reciprocate the hospitality shown to the Invancse fleet at Jamestown. The Asahi is, however, compelled to urge the abrogation of Article II of the Commercial Treaty in order to obviate further trouble at Ban Francisco. The other leading papers continue relicent, which seems upon. But there is no denying that the general impression is unfavourable. The share market at Tokio shows a slight downward tendency vote for naval expansion, but the Globe is incredulous of the American explanation that the remanded in police custody until the arrival of guilty and sentenced them to six weeks hard ing a lincikisha rode; away without telling his appeared for the defence and the case was ad- movements of the fleet are not connected with

WBATHER FORBOASTS AND STORM-WARNINGS 1880ED PROM THE HONGKONG OBSBRVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS (8)

Meteorological, signals, are hoisted; on the A mast beside the Time-ball at Kowloon Point for the information of masters of vessels leaved ing the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here :-

A COME indicates a Typhoon to the North of the point upwards Colony

indicates a Typhoon 🐇

to the North-Rait

of the Colony. indicates a Typhoon to the last of the à Golony.

point upwards

A COME indicates a l'yphoon to the South-Rest. point downof the Colony. wards and DRUM below

indicatesa Typhoon. A CONE to the South of the point down. WATCS .. Colony.

indicatesa Typhoon A CONE point downto the South-West wards and of the Colony. BALL below A BALL indicates a Typhoon

to the West of the

Colony.

indicates a Typhoon - A CONE to the North-West point upwards and BALL of the Colonyum has below.

Red 'Signals indicate that the contro in believed to be more than 300 miles away, from 3 the Colony,

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony,

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in suchia positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or, to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon What and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL :

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoan. force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal, will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office :-

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS

OF TEN BECONDS. A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Bignals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagsteff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed, to be; situated more than 300 miles from the Colony," II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green,

indicates that, a typhoon is believed, to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony, III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red

indicates that the wind may be expected to. increase to full typhoon force at any momental No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the

Explosive Bombs; as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first. published by night

These Night Signals will be subitituted forthe Day. Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, he altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS,

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are boisted in the Harbour.

> Aberdeen. Gap Rock. Sal Kung, Waglan. Stanley. Tai Po. Cape Collinson.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hosited in the Harbour,

Forther details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light-

W. DOSERCK.

VESSELS IN PORT

STRAMBAR. Inghin, Ger. s.s., 1,00°r, Chr. Kümpel, 14th July,—Bangkok 4th July, and Swatow 13th, Rice.-B. & S.

Asia, Br. s.s., 4,975, Harry Gaukroger, 10th July,—San Francisco 11th June, Honolulu 18th, Yokohama 1st July, Kobe 3rd, Naga-saki 5th, and Shanghai 7th, Mails and Gen. -O. & O. S. S. Co.

Austria, Aust. v.s., 4,879, A. Bilaffer, 19th July, July, Gen.—S., W. & Co.. Choysang, Br. s.s., 1,424, A. E. Sandback, 19th; July,—Shanghai 14th July, and Swatow

18th, Gen.-J., M. & Co. Clara Jebsen, Ger. s.s., 1,103, J. Iversen, 18th July,—Saigon 14th July, Rice.—J. & Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, R.N.R., 30th June, —Vancouver, (B.C.) 11th June, and Shanghai 27th, Mails and Gen.

Fri, Nor. 3.5., 863, C. Wagle, 15th July, --sen & Co.

Frithjof, Nor. s.s., 891, O. Andersen, 16th July,-Canton 16th July, Coal.-Asganrd, Thoresen & Co.

Haitan, Br. 8.8., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 19th July,
-Foothow 16th July, Amoy 17th, and Swatow 18th, Gen.-D., L. & Co.

Hilary, Gor. s.s., 1,276, H. Uecker, 14th July, -Macassar 5th July, Sugar and Gen.-J.

Hupeh, Br.s.s., 1,204, A. Mathias, 17th July,-

Hoihow 16th July, Gen.-B. & S .-Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,906, F. E. Cope, 14th July, -Shanghai 11th July, Gen.-N. Y. K. Kutsang, Br. s.s., 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 16th July,—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore

11th July, Gen.-J., M. & Co. . Masan Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, J. Sakurai, 17th July,-Tamsui 14th July, Gen.-O. S. K. Nippon, Aust. 8.5., 4,015, E., Tarabochia, 18th

July, -Shanghai 14th July, Ballast. -S., W. & Co. Numantia, Ger. s.s., 2,804, H. Feldtmann, 18th July,-Portland, Or. 11th June, Flour .- P.

Orland, Nor. s.s., 917, T. A. Lie, 12th July,— Hamburg 24th May, Gen.—Order. Peleus, Br. s.s., 4,800, W. T. Hannah, 19th July,-Shanghai 16th July, Gen,-B. & S. Persin, Br. s.s., 2,744, A. Dixon, 16th July,— San Francisco 18th June, Honolulu 25th, Yokohama 8th July, Kobe 9th, Nagasaki Tith, and Shanghai 14th, Mails and Gen. -O. & O. S. S. Co.

Phranang, Ger., s.s., 1,021, F. Bucking, 17th July,-Bangkok oth June, Rice and Gen. Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,023, O. Cornelenssen,

14th July,-Bangkok and Swatow 13th July, Rice .- N. Y. K. Ragnar, Nor. s.s., 1,220, H. G. Nielsen, 9th July,-Rajang (Borneo) 3rd July, Timber.

Rajah, Ger. s.s., 2,0:8, R. Petersen, 10th July, -Bangkok 4th July, Rice and Timber .-Sarpedon, Bras.s., 3,322, Bailey, 18th July,— Singapore 13th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Sciko Maru, Jap. s.s., 938, G. Nokao, 19th July,—Foochow 16th July, Gen.—O. S. K. Shakano Maru, Jap. 8.5., 3,302, T. Sugi, 7th July,—Saigon 3rd July, Rice.—Order. Simongan, Dut. 8.8., 1,202, T. C. Zuyderhondt,

19th July -- Samarang 7th July, and Singapore 12th, Sugar.-Yung Fat. Spir, Nor. s.s., 870, A. Steen, 15th July,-Bangkok 8th July, Rice and Wood .- 5.,

Satsuma, Br. s.s., 2,690, Armstrong, 18th July, -New York 20th May, Gen.-D. & Co.,

Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, G. H. Pennefather, 17th July,-Cebu and Iloilo 13th July, Sugar and Wood,-B. & S.

Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,459, L. Dawson, 14th July, -Melbourne 11th June, Sydney 20th, Thursday Island 2,th, Port Darwin 3rd July, Zamboanga 8th, and Manila rath, Gen.-B. & S. Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, A. Sommerville, 19th July,

-Manila 16th July, Gen.-B. & S. Tolv, Nor. s.s., 740, Y. Engen, 16th: July,— Bangkok 7th July, Rice.—Wallum & Co. Totomi Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,412, M. Winckler, 18th July,-Moji 14th July, Gen.-N. Y.

July,-Moji 12th July, Coal.-M. B. K. Yatshing, Br. s.s., 2,240, Courtney, 18th July, -Moji 13th July, Coal.-J., M. & Co. Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,619, A. Fraser, 15th July,— Manila 13th July, Hemp,—S., T. & Co.

The Ships Passed Canal.

· 31st May-Benvenue, China (P. & O.), P. E. Priedrich, Ernest Simons, Atholl, Sado Maru, Stentor, Sanuki Maru, Sibirien. 4th June-Claverhill, Alderney, Konang St, Rhenania, Langbank, Tilan, Andres Rickmers. 7th June - Dencalion, Diomed, Salarie, Simla, Breconshire, Sumaira, Antilochus. 11th June-Ben-vorlich, Ambria, Prinz Ludwig. 14th June-Bayern, Benalder, Saisuma, Tonkin, Ville de la Ciotat, Bingo Maru, Persia, Tamba Maru. 18th June-Glenlochy. 21st. June-Saxonia, Sunda, Kintuck, Marcellus. 25th June-Idomeneus, Monmouthshire, Sambia, Ghazee, Benclench, Puritan, Sarpidon, Tourane, Zieten, Scharsfels. 28th June-Formosa, Gneisenau, Montrose, Kawachi Maru, Salasie, Wik, Priam. 2nd July-Hohenstaufen, Benmohr, Inaba Maru, Poona. 5th July-Oceanien, Indrant, Ajax, Palma, Tencer, Chikugo Maru, Nore, Vorwaert, 9th July-Inaba Maru, 12th July-Iyo Maru, Glenearn. 16th July-In-drawadi, Glamorganshire, Kamakura Maru, Amalomi Maru, Tambov.

Arrivals at Home-31st May-Ville de la Clotat, Polyphemus. 4th June-Agamemnon, Antenor. 7th June-P., B. Friedrich. 12th July-Japan, 14th June-Suevia, Salunie.
18th June-Deucalion, Indrapura, Sanuki Maru. 21st June-E. B. Sutton, Breconskire, Albenga, Rhenania. 25th June-Belgravia, Atholl, Persta, Bayern, Sibirien, Tamba Maru, 26th July-Sumatra. 28th June-Tourane. and July-Benalder. 9th July-Bengloe, Brein Huel, Glenturret, Indramayo, Malacca, Sene-gamebia, P. R. Lultpold, Sptrudnik. 12th July -Formosa. 16th July-Gneitenau, Hohenstanfen. 18th July - Poona, Nore.

Paul Beau Kowloon Dock Persia... Taiyuan Empress of India..... Woolwich Pocahontas ... Chipshing

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

I, ICE HOUSE ROAD,

CABLE ADDRESS:-Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochin China, Ceylon, India and generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or Americal

A special feature is made of full and accur-Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 630, E. Coreil, 17th July,—
Haiphong and Hoihow 16th July, Gen.— ate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any offective style of type will be adopted This standard runs exactly eight lines to the luch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Mairiage Sr each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS

Special Rutes for standing advertisemen can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should read the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later tha noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisemen will be repeated and charged for until counte

JOBBING DEPARTMENT:

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaker

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS,

CARDS.

CIRCULARF.

All job printing is done ander Europe supervision, well turned out, free from err and remarkably cheap a

applicationito

THE MANAGER, HONOKONG TELEGRAPH CO. t, Ice House Road,

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Mesers, E. S. Kanoonis & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

ECRAPH.	Supplied by Mesers, E. S.	KADOORI	a & Co.	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	70.00.00	of the state of	en under "Commercial Intelligence," page	APROXIMATE RETURN AT	
AD ₄	STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	ALD UP.	POSITION AS PE	AT WORKING		PRESENT QUOTATION, ABRUON LAST YRAN'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
	BANKS.			iv	(1,000,000)		C. C. Land Landing of G. C. Revislation		\$685 b. ex n. is. \$522} new issue London & 80.20/-
Hongkong.	ongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000 40,000	\$125.	\$62	\$11,000,000 \$250,000	\$1,721,558	{£1.15/- and bonus of £1 @ Ex2/3}=} { \$24.33 making \$40.80 for 1906}	4# %	London &60 n. issue first call
16. 1	National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	L7	- L6	{ \$300,000	\$71,263	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	\$5 1
aper in China	MARINE INSURANCES.	10,000	250	\$50	\$1,675,000 } \$200,0:0 } [: {110,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1 %	S270 buyers
apan, Cochin	Sorth China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	Lug	£5	Tis. 100,000 }	Tls. 185,529	2/10 t1, 16 per tael	6 %	Tla. 72) buyers
he Far East	nion insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2 400	f250	51 OC	{;0,000,000} {;0,000} {456,407}	11,4604 0	[Final of 512 making \$42 for 1905 and] [interim of 13" tor 1906	5	\$770 buyers
eckly edition		8 000			\$817,628 \$810,000			20 0	St8o buyers
omeward mail	FIRE INSURANCES.	R,000	\$100	\$6o	\$136,287 \$15,527 \$1,000,000	5461,467	it fryear ending 31,12, 5	61 %	\$B8
in Europe or	lina Fire Insurance Company, Limited	¹ 8 ₁ 000	\$100 \$250	\$20 \$50	\$320,449 } \$7,616 } \$1,256,483	\$362 080 \$435,336	#40 tot 1905	a in the state	5320 sellers
D	SHIPPING.	30,000	\$25	5 25	\$7,000 \$ \$264,638 }	\$365	1 101 1916		Sz5 buyers \$41 buyers
ill and accur-	Jouglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50°	\$50	\$93,562 \$250,000 \$600,000	120,170	Salder year ended 30. 1906	die original	529
, and of mat-	ongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld	PO,000	F 15	S 15	\$144,386 {120,000 {280,958}	12,4.2	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16=\$4.69-1905	1.	\$70
	ndo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	(0,000 200,000 100,000	£10	L10 Th. 50	(£3,999)	Th 1 327	Final of Tis. 32 making Tis. 52 (Pref.) and final of Tis. 3 making Tis. 52 (ord.) for 'of	111 %	Tis. 47 Tis. 50 buyers
rment.	The state of the s	2,000,000	£1:	£1 510	{	85.355.6.10	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8, for A/C 1907	1 28 Z	\$25 \$14 sales
	Star Ferry Company, Limited	186	\$10		\$32,957 } 11s, 98,000 71s, 410,479		Final at 2" . 2 making Tls, 6 for 1906		Tls. 48
is the best	REFINERIES.	2C*000	Tite, so	T1:. 50	Tis, 62,000 } Tis, 81,200 Tis, 30,000	8 730	Libit we C. A maxing 1 to our www		
e community,	ina Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	100	1100	\$450,000	9,218	8 for year ending 31.12.00		\$100 \$21
r and has a	erak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000 7,000	7100 718.50	3100 Tis. 50	1 ls. 100,000	1 is. 8,935	Tis. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.00	48 %	Tis. 89 sellers
al in the Far	Mining. hinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld	1,000,000	L1.	Li	{	£12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07.	4 %	Tis. 15.80 sellers
tively display-	ub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	\$00,000 1 \$0,000 50,000	G \$10	G. \$10	26,011) 0000 4,873	G \$909,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906	112	S6
	DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.	30,000							
rd for setting	enwick (Geo.) & Ca., Limited	18,000	5.25	125	164,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.1 .06	10 %	517 seliers
unless we are disement, when	ongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld	40,000	150	150	\$23,152 \$30,000	3,047	Final of \$23 making \$5 for 1906	1000	
ll be adopted.	hanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.		\$50; Tis. 100	14.		15. 3,997	Final of Tls, 4 making Tis, 8 for 1905/6 .	101 %	Sico buyers Tis. 74 buyers
it lines to the	hanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited		Tis. 100	. is. 100	Tis. 487,310 Tis. 100,000 Tis. 190,100	Tls. 22/117	Final of Tls. 10 making Tls. 18 for year lending 31.12.06 on old capital	8 %	Tis. 274 selions
he line.	angusze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	"IK. TOO	Tis. 75,000		Tis. 18 for 1905	. 81 %	Tls. 212}
	LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS. Ingle-French Land Investment Co., Ld	30,000.	Tis: 100	Tis. 100 \$25	Tls. 15,000	Tis. 3,388 58,418	- 23 tot heat ended 30'0'Thousand	IDS Z	Tis. 103 \$28 - \$15
NCES.	Lingkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$15	\$15	\$64 ^R ,975	19,178	- \$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 190	81 %	\$118 \$104
and Mairiager	ongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	\$100 Tis, 25 \$100	7100 T's. 25 \$100	\$250,000 Tis. 29,783	156,218		10 10 10 10	Tls. 13 \$80
nd Weekly.	umphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10 \$50	\$10 \$30	\$208,386 \$50,000 none	\$11.162	Bo cents for 1906	41 0	\$10} \$37
	hanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tis :0	?"Is, 50	1 is. 869,493 Tis. 170,000	61,978	Interim of Tla. 3 for account 1907		Tis. for sellers
EMENTS.	COTTON MILLS.		\$50		rone	\$1,519			"Tis, 64} buyers
advertisementi	wo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld longkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	Tls. 50	- 1	Tis. 150,000 Tis. 45,939 \$110,000	5 04,900	. The state of the state and up at a of		Stri
mager.	aternational Cotton Lanufacturing Company, Ld	1		Tis. 75	Tla, 150,000	118. 36,211	Tls. B for 1906	9 %	Tis. 50 Tis. 821 buyers Tis. 325
y should reach. e not later than	Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tis.,500	Tis. 500	Tis. 28,257	11s. 50,663	det for anoth	151 %	
ed to appear.	Leff's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	\$100 12/6	\$100 12/6	none £814	\$906 £856	1/3 per share for 1905	197 6	1874 buyers \$7 buyers \$20 sellers
l advertisements	China Borneo Company, Limited	4,000	\$10 \$12 Tla. 50	\$10 \$12 Th, 50	\$9,000 none Tis. 50,000	653 Nil.	St for 1904	151 %	Tis. to buyers
or until counter-	China Light and Power Company, Limited Do. Do. special share :	\$ 50,000 \$ 50,000	\$10	\$1.5 \$10	none	f25,000	Bo cents for 1906	9. %	\$9 sellers \$15 sales and b.
	reen Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$74	\$1a	\$50,000	\$2,555	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 %	\$12 \$21 buyers
MENT:	rungkong Electric Company, Limited	. 60,000	\$20 \$10	\$20 \$10	\$186,000 none	\$15,002	11 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 %	\$14\ 6245
ns undertaket i	dongkong ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25 \$10	\$10	\$105,000 265,000 Tls. \$47,500	14,212	Canadianam div of Tis 74 for alc 1007	9 %	\$22 buyers Tis. 295 buyers
	Peak Tramways Company, Limited Peak Tramways Company (new)	25,000 25,000 50,000	\$10 \$10	Gs. 100 \$10 \$1	Tis. 27,603	6 1 / 6 LBs & Vs 3/40	Stpe sh. orperiodir m 19th Oct. to 30th Apr.	The fact of the	Stof sa, and b. \$1.65 sales \$5 buyers
	hangbai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	\$10 Tls. 50	Sia	Tis. 100,000	.)r. P. 34:324	Final of Tla. 31 and bonus of Tls. 11 for	41.7	Tis. 103}
	hanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	,		Tls. 50	# Min	700	Tis. 4 for 1905 Tis. 10 for 1906	***	Tis, 80 sellers
CULARF.	nanghai-Sum tra Tobacco Company, Limited		13		Tis. 24,820	Th. 7842	Final of Tis. 6 making Tis. 10 for 1906	81 7	Tis you buyers
PXPRESSES	hanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	6,000	325	£20 £15 \$25		- Jr. \$41,934	None		
ander Europea	(ientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2 ₁ 000	Ils, to	71s. 100	111. 4,000	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	First year	901	Sia)
free from error	United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	Sio	54	\$25,000	5752	100 Foundars for year enry 31,5,1900	71 2	Stol buyers
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(ESTABLISHED (1884)

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On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

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HE Corporation transacts every Descrip-

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For 12, months, 41 per cent, per annum.

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Hongkong, 14th March, 1907.

CHAS. R. SCOTT,

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AUTHORISED........GOLD \$10,000,000

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

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Hungkong, 6th April, 1907.

Shortly to be increased to £1,200,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000

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annum on the Daily Balances.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

LONDON

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

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HONGKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED: On Unirrent Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Aunum on the daily balance,

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: for 3 months, 21 per Cent. per Annum. For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum: For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum. - J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1907. HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1714E Business of the above Bank is conducted Lythe HONGKONGAND SHANGHAL ANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 Par

PAID-UP CAPITAL 800,000 CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option bitances of Stoo or more to the Hongkong and SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED TORS E 800,000 DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai BARKING CORPORATION, J. R. M. SMITH, Carel Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK. CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Tacis 7,500,00 HEAD OFFICE-SHANGHAL.

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LONDON BANKERS: Messis, N. M. Rothschild & Sons. THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT. INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of llanking and Exchange business transacted.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE

HANDELS BANK. (NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

·· ESTABLISHED 1863. Authorized Capital.Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000). Subscribed Capital.Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid-up).

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000) Reserve FundFl. 1,628,850.19 (£135,737). RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (£ 417,000). Head Office :- AMSTERDAM. Head Office-AMSTERDAM. Sub-Office:-THE HAGUE.

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longan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasıu. Medan, Penang, Ranggon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c. bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, BANKERS: New York, Ban Francisco, &c.

(The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd. London: | Swiss Bankverein. Paris:-Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. Berlin :- Deutsche Bank. Brussels:-Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. Vienna:-Union Bank. Rome:-Banca Commerciale Italiana. THE Bank buys and sells and receives for

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues pondents in the East, on the Continent, in Letters of Credit payable in all important places Great Britain, America, and Australia, and of the world and transacts every description of transacts banking business of every description, Banking and Exchange business. INTEREST ALLOWED.

. On Current Account at the rate of 2 % per On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily annum on the daily balances. On Fixed Deposits; 12 months 4 % per annum.

BOETJE, L. VAN HOUTEN, . Manager. 16, Des Vœux Road Central,

Agenta

Potel.

CRAIGIEBURN

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56. For Terms, &c., apply to the

Hongkong, and July, 1900,

Hongkong, 8th June, 1907

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

About 15th | Freight and YOKOHAMA Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R. For Further Particulars, apply to R. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hungkong, 19th July, 1907.

Untimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

Hunters English Ox Tongues, Lunch Tongues, Pressed Beef, Ox Tongues in Jelly and Paysandu Tongues.

HANDY SLICED HAMS

BOTTLES ENGLISH FRUITS

> FOR DELICACIES

FINEST CLOTTED CREAM.

27 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. per tin.

STORES PRICE CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD

ASK FOR



Tolephon

No. 75.

KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER

and see that you get it.

LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE LABEL. BEWARE OF COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS,

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

VINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.

HONGKONG, CANTON MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On BUNDAY, the 21st July,

THE Company's Steamship

"SUI-AN"

will depart from DOUGLASIWHARF at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 51P.M.

Luncheon and Refreshments[supplied on]board. on the following day

Popular Excursion Rates as usual. Children under 12 years Half-Price.

NO CHITS will be accepted and servants' passage must be paid for.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7,30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 4 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF. This steamer connects with the

W. E. CLARKE.

Hongkong, Ith Inly, Igo

returning steamer from Macao."

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One of the most prominent Medical men of China said:

Where Bear Brand Milk is Known, the public will have no further complaint as to their milk. supply."

For Sale at

THE SAVOY,

in Queen's Road Central and at their Branch Store in Kowloon.

THE MUTUAL STORES, and all its BRANCHES.

WATSON & CO., LD., and the Agents-

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

THE CITY OF PARIS. PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

HATS, SHOES, BLOUSES, DRESSES, ROBES, RIBBONS, LACES, &cc. &c. GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

MOST POPULAR

Can be had in the following qualities EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain). BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels, and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the Colony.

Potels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE. Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL:

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS. PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS. -HOT and COLD WATER throughout. ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS

(if required). . ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables. For Terms, &c., apply to the-

Hangkang, 4th December, 1905;

PROVIDENT LOAN MORTGAGE, CO., LD.

Undertakes and Executes 🗼 THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY: &c., &c., SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Ging General Managers. Hongkong, 32nd May, 1997 and Jake

GRAND OPENING

- ARTS EXHIBITION. FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

ANTON NAM-KEUNG PUBLIC COLLEGE, there will be opened to the public, at ; 37; QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (three doors above Supreme Court),

WEDNESDAY, 15th May, 1907, A GRAND EXHIBITION OF EXQUISITE ART TREASURES, Comprising:---

PAINTINGS, .. SCULPTURES, .. CARVings;--tapesfry;-artistic-marble and BRONZE BUSTS and STATUARY, ANCIENT, ARMOUR and IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, FRENCH and VENETIAN 127 WARES, Beautiful Articles of Decorative Furniture including a Bedroom Suite in Crystal and a Handsome Roman Chair from the Vatican, Rare Curios, Bric-a-Bracs, Bronzes

and other specimen of Vertu collected by con-AND poissours in Art from many parts of the world to the order of the Exhibitors, A nominal fee of FIFTY CENTS will be charged for admission, the nett proceeds of which will be devoted to the Educational

Funds of the CANTON NAM-KRUNG PUBLIC . Doors opened from 42 noon to-5 P.M., and Tickets thay be had at Entrance:

Adults 25 cents, Children ... 15

Soldiers in uniform 15 H. TAI,

Hongkong, 13th June, 1907.

"Phipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, UANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT, CO.; LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION GOMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

٠.	3. 5.			s	ptain	H. D. Jones,	
				**********************		W. A. Valentin	
_				**********		C. V. Lloyd,	
	11	"KINSHAN,"	1,995	****		B. Branch.	
	. **			, I I		D D Thames	

" "HEUNGSHAN," "...1,998 ", "....... Departure from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted). Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 P.M. These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation,

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE. " "SUI-TAI," 1,651 " G. F. Montison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 a.m. from Duuglas Whary and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF. On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS

WHARY and from Macao at & P.M. The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"......219 tons,..........Captain T. Hamlin.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.; LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

> CANTON-WUCHJW LINE. B.S. "SAINAM,".....Captan J. Willow.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the-HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO, STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel, Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, ... Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF

STEAMERS

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots. B.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine: The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station), Canton Agents: - Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to-

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP

HONGKONG-WUCHOW, LINE

S.S." LINTAN " and S.S. "SAN-UI." SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5 DAYS.

THE Steamers sail from Hongkong to Samshui, Shuihing, Taxhing and Wuchow. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges.

and beautiful scenery of the West River. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. For further information, apply to-

Agents, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.R. CO.

Honakona,

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

CHINA-JAPA REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half	JAPAN	Second half
TJIMAHI	JAVA	Second half	JAPAN .	Second half
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA PORTS	Second half July
TIILIWONG.	JAVA	First half Aug.	JAPAN	First half
TJILATJAP	Japan	First half Sapt.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.
TJIPANAS	- JAPAN	First half - Sept.	JAVA-PORTS	- First ball-

The Bleamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon l'assengers, and will take Cargo to all Natherland India torts on through Bills of Lading,

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to --IAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor, Hongkong, 9th July, 1907.

Mentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN. THE LATEST METHOD

of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Mengkoog, toth April, 1905

TSIN TING:

.ATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AQUILAR STREET, REASONABLE FEEL

Consultation Free Honghoug, soth June, 1984:

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., L.D.

DOCK. Length inside 514 ft. Width of

pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 Water on blooks, 27.5 ft. Time to ft. Water on blooks, 26.5 ft. Time -to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towbouts are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises:

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guntaniced

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world,

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt. Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER

BREMEN.

GERMAN MAIL

8.5		. •					·. ·				•
	FOR	* •		•	· ·	STRAI	urre		•	TO SAIL.	
KOHA	MA and	KOBE	accionakou	{′"	PRING Capt:	WALE W. voi	EMAR 4 5 Sender	}	About	FRIDAY 26th Ju	7. ily, 1907
JDAT ax	 nd SAN1	: DAKAN	۲	{"	BORN Capt.	EO * F. Sen	bill	}	About	SUNDA 28th Ju	Y. Iy, 1907
PLES,	GENO/	, GIBI	RALTAR	 ارانا	PRINZ	LUDW	71G #		WEL	NESDAY	

SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP > Capt. C. Woltemas Noo 1, 31st July, 1907. and BREMEY..... SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE; "PRINZ REGENT LUTHPOLD"; about WEDNESDAY,

Capt. H. Kirchner and YOKOHAMA,..... 31st July, 1907. SAMARAI, NEW) "PRINT WALDEMAR" THURSDAY, Capt. W. von Sanden Noon, 15th Aug., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

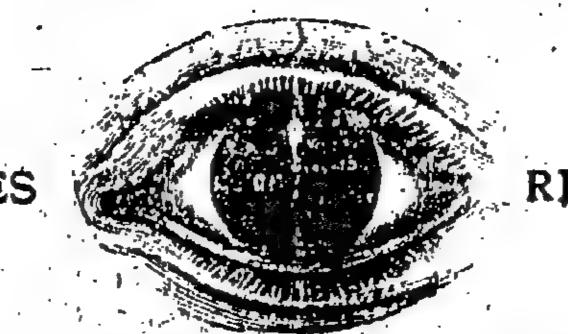
NORDDEUTSCHER

MELCHERS & C ... GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, soth July, 1907.

NEY and MELBOURNE

Intimation.



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 8. PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

nd. All kinds of Repairs, Speciacles for all requirements, k, or write, for Illustrated Booklet of Defective Sight -- free. Lenses Ground. CALCUTTA, LONDOW. SH INGHAL \$66, Nanking Road. 21. John Stract, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street, Hongkong, 17th November, 1905.

Wotel.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

(TELEGRAMS-VICTORIA-SHAMEEN), SHAMEEN, CANTON, ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION. H, HAVNES,

Manager,

MACAO HOTEL, (TELEGRAMS-FARMER-MACAO). MAGAO, CHINA, IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE: Capt, T. AUSTIN, R.W.R.

DOTH HOTELS BLECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN. MANAGEMENT,

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCH FOR RESIDENTS AND WW, FARMER, Proprietor SIR HENRY "C.B." MAY MARRY AGAIN

RUMOUR SAYS PREMIER CONTEMPLATES

According to rumour, with ever wagging tongue, the people of Great Britain are on the eve of a great social sensation and the voice of indignation, if not of righteousness, will be loud in the land.

A graceful and pathetic myth has grown up the imagination of many persons in Great Britain bell-Bannerman, like Gladstone before him saw that Erin, with eyes suffused with tears was a prostrate damsel, and like a true paladin of politics was moved to espouse her cause at un enormous sacrifice of self-interest.

.. The prime minister has certainly coquetted with Ireland, but, according to whispers in political circles, he has more serious intentions on another damsel. The matter is freely talked about in the lobby of the house of commons and in political clubs, but so far the only reference to it in cold type has been in the Liverpool Courier, which says:

"A popular and exalted light of the liberal patty and a right honourable gentleman, as promihent in their councils as in the government, is about to re-enter the blessed estate of matrimony underquite romantic circumstances. In order to obviate what might be a very general deduction by outsiders, it should be stated that the gentleman in question is well advanced

Ludy Campbell-Bannerman died last August at Marienbad. It is said that the woman who nursed her through her long illness will be he second wife of the premier, who is now saventy-one years of age.

In political inner circles it is being referred to in a shocked tone, in an indignant tone and in a serrowful tone. Pessimistic radicals of light and leading are saying that the marriage will shatter the liberal party, and that " C.-B." will be "banished" to the house of lords,

If so, the irony of fate has never been more. caustic. It looks as if Great Britan was about to experience a fresh illustration of what Lord Beaconsfield said that "" I he most ridiculous of all imaginable sights is the British public in one of its fits of judigment righteouspess."

> FIGHTING.A DREADED DISEASB.

THE STUDENTS OF TUBERCULOSIS WILL GATHER AT WASHINGTON NEXT YEAR.

Tuberculosis is the most widespread and most dangerous of human diseases. No other disease destroys so many human lives. It is only within quite recent years that medical men have felt that they had any real grasp of the nature of this dread disease, its causes, or the best methods of treatment or prevention. It has been considered as incurable and, perhaps is so still considered. At any rate, physicians now know that the problem of cure involves learning how to destroy liying parasitic organisms within the human o7. body without at the same time killing the patient. Very naturally, when the bu--cilli which caused some other diseases had been discovered the medical world began an eager search for the bacillus of tuberculosis and in due time it was found, and it is now one of the best known as it is the most common of all, destructive bacilli.

Many of the most eminent scientific men of the world have been for years devoting every energy to the discovery of effective methods of dealing with this disease, and from time to time these investigators assemble at the capital of some country to learn from each other what progress has been made. The last international congress on tuberculosis met at Paris in 1905. The next meeting will be in Washington in September, 1908. These international gatherings increase both in attendance and in interest with each meeting as more and more is learned and the solution of the problem seems nearer. The coming meeting at Washington will convene under the invitation of the executive branch of the United States Government and be semi-official in its, charactor. The work of preparation has already begun. The committee of arrangements has opened permanent headquasters in Washington and probably every state medical society in the country has organized a co-operating committes. More than \$100,000 will be expended in preparation.

While this assemblage will be noteworthy as a gathering of many of the most eminent scientists of the world and the papers and discussions will be of the utmost interest and value to the medical profession; the meeting is intended to be made much more than that, It is hoped to make it an important popular gathering. It is not likely that physicians will even be able to greatly reduce the ravages of tuberculesis. The people must cure themselves, and above all must protect themselves. More important than anything else is the general diffusion of knowledge as to the surest methods of protection. The ge ms of tuberculosis seem to be everywhere. Were it not that they do not easily effect lode. ment and live in the healthy human body it -would seem that none of us could be alive. There is probably no human being who does not frequently inhale these germs, so deadly if they once get established in the body. And yet most of us escape the disease. The hope of these workers is to enable more to escape it, and if possible all.

A great feature of these meetings, and probably the cause of the greater part of the expense of preparation, is a tuberculosis exposition labelled and arranged not merely for the benefit of the medical profession but for all who can be induced to wish it, It is the great means of arousing popular futerest and differing that information which will most smal, arouse to the necessity of self-protection, its possibility and the means. The best methods of treatment will, of course, be a most prominent topic. There is a growing feeling, that tuberculosis is not neces-

sarily fatal if taken in time, and that, while medicines may play but a very subordinate part in the process, ways of living may be

adopted, which check the disease. Those who are not of the medical profession know comparatively little of what has been, done toward combating tuberculosis and the progress which has been made. It is said that some of the greatest successes have been achieved by South American investigators -much more in that continent than here. The veterinariana also have been notable contributors. The California State Medical and Ireland according to which Bir Henry Camp. Society is actively interested in preparing an exhibit from this State, and those interested can learn particulars by addressing Dr. Philip Mills Jones, 2,210 Jackson street, in this city.-San Francisco Chronicle,"

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, Secretary. Hongkong, 9th July, 1907.

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Secretary to the Hongkong Land Invest-ment and Agency Co., Ld. Ceneral Agents for the West Point Build ing Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1907.

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to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferors' tooth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and the roughly eliminates all polaonous matter from the body.

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PANIC IN A CIRCUS.

TIGER BREAKS LOOSE:

"Twin Falls, May 25. While the alternoon performance of Bells Fluto Circus was in progress in Twin Falls; day a huge Bengal tiger broke from his cage in the menagerie tent and charged into the crowd, killing a four-year-old girl, a Shetland pony, and injuring several other spectators and ponies before it was shot and killed by a man in the audience. For a few moments a panic was threatened in the menagerio. Women screamed and fainted, the elephants tugged at their chains and trumpeted wildly, and there was great commotion until the tiger rolled over dead in front of the main entrance.

Markel, the tiger, and his mate, Agnes, has been restless for some time before the accident. They were about to be fed and at the sight of the meat Markel beat ferociously with his paws on the door of the cage. The door gave way and the tiger sprang' from the 'cage to the neck of a Shetland pony 14 feet away:

The animal's keeper soized an iron bar and struck the tiger between the eyes. Markel released his grip on the pony's neck and leaped upon the back of another pony. 'Again the keeper felled him with the iron bar, and he relinquished his hold only to seize a third. Another stiff blow with the bar drove the tiger from his prey and he leaped into the crowd.

.The tent was well filled and the people fled in every direction most of them crowding out under the canvas. One woman scrambled to the top of an animal's c ge and refused to come down until long after the tiger was killed Shrill trumpetings from the frightened elephants aroused the keeper to renewed activity.

The guns kept by the keeper for emergency were 75 feet away. Women grasped their children and dragged them from the maddened tiger. Hundreds of little children clung to the dresses of their terrified mothers and trembled, as usual, when found will be between the ex-Markel headed for the main entrance 40 feet

away. In his rush he struck several persons with his shoulders, knocking them down. Mrs . E. Rosell, of Twin, Falls, and her little daughter, Ruth, could not escape the tiger's rush and were borne to the ground. The tiger held Mrs. Rosell with his paws while he mangled the child.

J. W. Bell, a Twin Falls blacksmith, was standing beside Mrs. Rosell when she was at tacked. His wife and children were with him. and at the mercy of the beast. Thrusting his family aside, Bell drew a 38-calibre revolverand opened fire on the tiger at a distance of

When the first bullet struck Markel behind the shoulders he winced and opened his jaws, growling viciously and lashing his tail against the wall of speciators.

The second bullet caused him to release Mrs. Rosell and her daughter from the grasp of his paws and the third put him on the run. Bell followed, firing three more builets into the fleeing tiger as it ran outside the tent. The animal was sorely wounded, but managed to: crawl some distance before collapsing.

Recovering his strength for an instant, the beast turned and started back toward the stampeding spectators. Bell was waiting for the attack with his revolver reloaded, but the big beast had had enough, rolled over snarling and biting at his wounds, and expired in a few

Meanwhile the news that the tigers had escaped was noised about, and the spectators continued to flee free from the tents. Many of them fell or were knocked down in the confusion, but no one sustained serious injuries. Mrs. Rosell and her daughter were taken to the office of a physician, where everything was done for the child, but she expired two hours: later. Mrs. Rosell was not seriously injured.

Markel was reputed to be one of the largest and best-proportioned tigers on exhibition. is declared that the beast had shown no previous signs of ill temper. ".

RACE PREJUDICE:

What is an inferior race, and who shall decide upon the inferiority? Is there a natural aristocracy an ong races; is there a permanent inferiority; or are all races pretty nearly equal, and is their apparent superiority due to the superior force and power of individuals who, in some races and in some periods, are more numerous than others? If the Greeks and Romans were a superior race, why did they disappear from the face of the earth? They were white and their intellectual attainments have hardly been equalled in this day and generation anywhere. What were the Aztect? Were they a superior or an inferior race? The remains of their civilization show that in many respects it was of the highest. They [45] could not have been permanently superior of they would still exist. They were not white. they need not necessarily have been permanently inferior, for races which are called that are still in existence

Speculation can be carried nearly to infinity upon such points and the lacts would still remain difficult to discover. Ethnologists and scientists have attempted to make hard and fast distinctions. Half or three-quarters of a century ago in the time of Agassis, the attempt was made to classify men by their skulls. There was a brachycephalic, dolichoce. phalic and a mesocephalic man in the middle; in other words, the long heads and short heads." The colour of the skin was used at one time to distinguish between races, the black, the white, the yellow, the red, but these distinctions have become mixed up and lost sight of. The length of the forearm has been taken as a distinction by some; and Huxley took the nature of the hair; but in every one of the proposed racial distinctions, whether by colour of the skin, shape of the head, nature of the hair or length of bones, so many cross divisions have been found essential as practically to reduce such distinctions to a minimum. "M. Jean Finot, a learned Frenchman, has undertaken to discuss this subject in a volume: under the title of "Race Prejudice," a summity of which appears in the literary supplement of

the London Times. in his preface M: Finot refers to England as Athe-first nation which has dered to enter into alliance and friendship with the yellow people and afterward to render to it the tribute of admiration which it deserved, and to France as having "now after a long time conceded the rights of full citizenable to black people." He also goes to work to establish the paradox of another French writer

that "the French have become a Germanic

people, and the German folk have become

Gaulish." M. Finot's conclusion is as follows

"The conclusion therefore forces itself on us that there are no inferior and superior races, but only races and peoples living outside of within the influence of culture. The appearance of civilization and its evolution among certain white peoples and within a certain geographical latitude is only the effect of circumstances. The negroes, wrongly considered as accupying for ever one of the lowest rungs on the ladder of humanity, bring, by the fact of their raising themselves to the level of the most civilized whites, a powerful argument in favour of the equality of human capabilities., When, in addition, we consider the progress accomplished by black Americans in a century and a quarter, in the midst of almost insurmountable difficulties, it is not an exaggeration to affirm that under the influence of the same causes the pegroes in the space of one or two conturies will have acquired physiologically and intellectu-

conclusions are a little too forced, that is to but he wants to prove a little too, much. I he facts of modern knowledge do not teach the complete equality of all races, but they do teach that the distinctions between inferior and superjor races which now go so far to constitute socalled race prejudice are erroneous, delusive, fallacious, unreasonable and unjust. The truth, trems of M. Finot and, for example, the barbarians of California.

ally the type which prevails in the American

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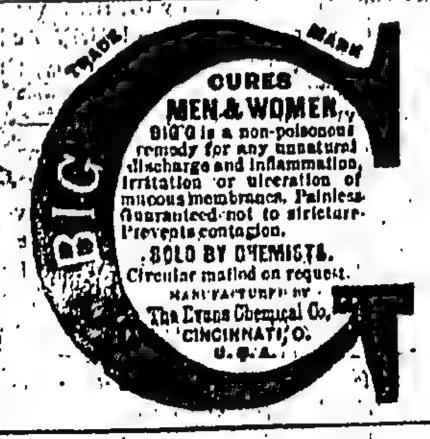
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THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongbong Telegraph and they are, warped against paying more than TEN CENTS (In cis.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER, Monghong Talegraph Co., Lt. Hongkong, toth September, 1901

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE of life. It is a feeling common to the majority

of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the count. less things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any othe single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and raising from the many allments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it bangs nover a multitude no one can rumber. ... You can see these people every where. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting andvertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what I claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphiles and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry, Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Americans will probably think that M. Finoi's Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend say: He is not satisfied with, proving enough, to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B. A., M. D., L. R. C. S., Edinburg,-L. R. C. P., London,-Physician Woman's Hospital-Professor University of Bishops Gollege, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by al

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"ZIETEN." having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby. informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before WED-NESDAY, the 17th of July, at 1 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-ing undelivered after the bard of July, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

examined on the 23rd of July, at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must reach us before the 28th of July, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co,'s Steamer "SUNDA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS,

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at

4 P.M., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me inany case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the

and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date. they cannot be recognised.

Godowns for examination by the Consignee's

have left the Godowns. E. A. HEWETT Superintendent.

No claims will be admitted; after, the Goods

Hangkang, 18th July, 1907. "BARBER". LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. THE STEAMSHIP "SATSUMA."

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE. ONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Lid., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods, remaining undelivered after the a5th July, will be sub-

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th Aug., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chaled, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Golowns, where they will be examined on the 25th July, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Hongkong, 19th July, 1907.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

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Hongkeng, and October, 1986.

THERAPION. This pieparation is unquestionably one of the most

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable l'atent Medicines avec introduced, and has, we upderstand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostant Joliest, Velpeau, Maisonnquye, the wall-known C bassaige nac, and indeed by all who are regarded as anthospitica in such matters, including the collected Lallement, and Koux, by whose it was activated Lallement, and Koux, by whose it was activated that there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotia downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has thice the famed philosopher's istance) been the object of scatch of some hoseful, gonerous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever laws been discloved—of transmitting the baser metals into gold is surely hedismoting the baser metals into gold is surely hedising energies of the confirmed part in the one case, and is the others o effectually, speculity and safely in expect from the system without the sid, or around the contract of the side of the confirmed part in the one case, and is the others o effectually, speculity and safely in expect from the system without the sid, or around the contract of the principal chemical disease.

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Sold by all Chemine

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LAMPTED, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

DEATH.

At the Government Civil Hospital, BEATRIC TERESA KENNETT, aged 58: Funeral will pass the Monument at 8.30 a n to-morrow (Sunday).

he Pongkong Gelegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

Major Chapman, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, is to be complimented on the steady increase of the force under his command. competition. In the report to the 31st March last just. published the total strength of the Corps is given as 200, being an addition of sixteen members over the total for the preceding year. Satisfactory as this increase is, Major Chapman is confident that, now that th new Head quarters have been completed, the total will increase during the next year, particularly, if the new infantry company, which has been discussed, is started. Another establishment of the Mounted Troop was raised in July of last year to. 43, viz., z officer, i sergeant, i corporal, and 40 troopers. The Reserve Association is becoming increasingly popular with the senior residents of the Colony; for it had on 31st March, 1907, a membership of 248, an increase of 18 during the past twelve months. The members have carried out a large amount of rifle practice throughout the year at the King's Park Range, Kowloon, which is more accessible than the Volunteer Range at Tai Hang, and at the Peak Range which has been recently opened. After reviewing the work of the year as regards gun practice, musketry course, camps of instruction and competitions, the Commandant records the gratifying facts that a sema phore signalling class was formed du ing the summer months. On February 6th, 1907, the Corps had the honour of parading and lining the streets on the occasion of the arrival of H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, Inspector General of the Forces. The Troop furnished an escort. A small Cadet Corps was started in May, 1906, with "boys from the Victoria British School; there are now 12 members. They are instructed in squad drill and semaphore signalling. Forbes. They attended camp and many of them have already proved themselves very efficient signallers. It is hoped that their numbers will soon increase. The new. Volunteer | Cooper. Headquarters were opened on December 15th, 1906. The building has been paid for out of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps Fund with the addition of a sum of \$5,000 from the Government. All the rooms have been well furnished and the officers' and sergeants' mess rooms and the billiard room have been completely fitted up out of private funds at no cost to the Government. The building has already proved very popular and the Commandant personally feels very pleased that it should have been opened be-

made a great point of the necessity of suitable headquarters ever since his arrival in the Colony. Major Chapman is convincedthat this williend to make volunteering more popular and trusts that the numbers will increase: the separate messes for officers, sergeants and rank and file should also improve the discipline of the Corps. A sub-target machine was requisitioned," from England, subject to the approval of the War Office, but the purchase of the apparatus has been postponed until the merits similar cheaper devices now being tested have been ascertained. The great expense of building and furnishing the Headquarters has prevented the men being supplied with winter clothing. Major Chapman considers, however, that khaki is not sufficient for them and he hopes funds will now be available to enable him to submit indents for warm clothing to be taken in to wear next winter-a hope which, we feel sure, will-not be met by disappointment.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Tith medical staff quarters at High Street at to be extended.

THE Cape Collinson Light will be 4th order | South and not 3rd order as stated in a harbour notice last week!

MR. J. F. Miller has been appointed to be surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships under 60 tons burden.

CAPTAIN R. H. F. McCulloh, p.S.O., Royal Garrison Artillery, arrived in the Command on 17th instant, per s.s. Sund : from Home, on posting to the District Staff. . .

THE Orders by the Major General Command ing the Troops to-day contains the following notice:-Found on the beach at Stonecutters a pair of child's sandals. Apply office of D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Head Quarters, Victoria Bar

A BATCH of 52 disorderly youths, all between 15 and 22 years of age, were caught by the Hiogo police in various parts of the district on the 7th instant. Of this number six are stated to have been severely punished, the remainder having been subsequently released after a reprimand had been administered.

Two farmers, Chau King and Ho Suk Tung, were charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, this morning, with being found on board the steamer Manila with the intention of obtaining a passage to Australia without the permission of the master. They were fined \$500 each, with the alternative of four month hard-labour.

HONGKONG WATER FOLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

FIRST ROUND. .

There was again a large number of spectators gathered at the V.R.C. enclosure yesterda afternoon to witness a couple of interesting matches, in connection with the Polo Shield

V.R.C. "B" TEA C 21. R.H.K Y.C. This match was first played and ended in a very easy victory for the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club In the first half Beattie and Linton scored the first two goals. The second half proved very exciting and there was a wild scramble for the ball. Biden went so far as to forget himself and scored a goal with both hands right in front of the gold which caused a lot of merriment. The score was disallowed by the Referee. Then the V.R.C. team were allowed gratifying seature of the report is that the a free throw, but it did not take Carpenter long to bring the bill back from the other side of the bith. During this time there was no body marking him, and he succeeded in scor ing the third and last goal. Thus the game ended in a win for the Royal Honglong Yacht

> . Club by 3 goals to nil. . The V.R.C. men male a d suppointing show, and if the Yacht Club men kept a bit cooler, they might no doubt have scored twice as many goals as they did. The teams were as follows :-- V.R.C. " B" Team :--] Rozá, A. J. V. Riberio, J. M. Lopes, C. A. Rodrigues, L. Le Breton, E. M. O. Remedios and J. W. Bains.

R.H.K.Y.C. :- F. Biden, G. G. Franklin, R: W. Lester, E. W. Carpenter, R. B. Beattie . W. Wishart and Linton.

CORINTHIAN VACHT, CLUB VI. MIDDLESEX

This proved to be a very easy win for the Corinthian Yacht Club: In the first half they started off with six goals to their credit and netted another five in the second half, and the game ended in a win for the former team by It gods to nit. The score would have been greatly increased, but for the splendid keep! ing of the goal by . Private Resdall. Wit chell, Humphrays, Cooke and Miller were the scorers for the Corinthian Yacht Club.

The teams were as follows :- C. Y. C. R. C. Witchell, E. Humphreys, C. Humphreys, G. J. Cooke, J. Miller, E. Scriven and

Middlesex "B" team :- Private Resdal Private Warner, Cp. Dancan, Private Mossi Cp Perkin, Private Werslay and Private

So far the fixture for the Second Round is: 87th Co, R.G.A.; ra V. R. C." B" team on Wednesday, the 24th, and the Corinthian Yacht Club es Royal Hongkong Yacht Club on Friday, 26th instant

COMPRESSION TABLE. Played Wos Lost Drawn Points

V. R. C. " A "..... 1 87th Co., R. G. A .- r R. H. K. Y. C. ... Corinthian Y. C ... fore the departure of Major Pritchard, who Middlesex "B" ...

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th July. A case of piracy attended by murder was reported yesterday to the Namboi Magistrate. On the 8.h instant, a cargo boat fully laden with goods belonging to a firm in Fatshanwas attacked by a gang of sea robbers when passing in the vicinity of Tung Po in the district of Punyu. The pirates held up the owner of the boat, and murdered him, throwing the corpse overboard into the river. The booty carried away is estimated at about three thousand dollars.

A junk plying between Fatshan and Kwanshan in the district of Saichin was, on the 17th instant, pirated when neuring, Lung Hing-Upon the owner of the junk reporting the case, at a guard station close at hand, only three soldiers could be found there and these gave

H. E. Viceroy Shum has forwarded another memorial tendering his terignation from the viceroyalty of the Liang Kwang Provinces. His resignation has again been refused, but another fifteen_days' leave has been granted him to recuperate his health before proceeding

H. E. "Viceroy Shum's proposal for the floating of a loan of 1 is. 10,000,000 for the carrying on of the administration of the Liang Kwang Provinces, and for the suppression of gambling in the two provinces, which had been sanctioned by the Throne through the recommendation of the Ministry of Finance (Tuchihpu) at Peking, has now been cancelled owing to the denunciation of H.E. Shum by a censor.

A Shanghai telegram, of the 18th instant. states that a number of H.E. Shum's suite wi leave that port for Canton to-day, the 19th

The people of Canton have been exceedingly auxious for the arrival of H.E. Viceroy Shum at Canton; while on the other hand. H.B. has also been greatly concerned on account of the shortness of funds in the Liang Kwang Provinces for the carrying on of the administration. It is reported that a certain Chinese millionaire in the Straits Settlements has communicated with H.E. expressing his willingness to assist H.E. in carrying out the necessary reforms with funds to the extent of from two to three million dollars.

BANNERMAN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. The Canton Tartar General and the tw Lieutenant Tartar Generals, a short time ago signed a joint petition to the Central Government for authority to appropriate a certain sum of money from the funds of the Canton-Bannerman's Treasury for the establishment of a industrial institution, in which only Bannerma students will be admitted. A reply has no been received from Peking stating that the I brone has granted-their request, CHEAP RICE.

Telegraphic advices have been received from Hongkorg by the principal Rice Disposa Depôt to the effect that the price of rice in Annam has recently gone up from '20 to 3d cents per bag. This Bureau has informed the Kwangchow Prefect of the above fact and also requested him to devise means to obtain more funds towards the purchase of rice for cheap disposal . Since the commencement of the disposal of cheap rice to the general public, several hundred thousands of dollars have been absorbed in the beneficent scheme and the Bureau is now in urgent need of funds to continue the work. The Kwangchow Prefect has consented to take a certain sum money fr m the revenue derived from the gambling farms towards this cause.

On the 13th instant, a number of robbers attacked the Lung Ye Village, in the district of Hokshan, and ransacked over ten houses carrying away a large quantity of booty. The matter has since been reported to the authorities.

YILLAGE ROBBERY.

EAST ASIATIC CO'S COMPRADORE. It is reported that the East Asiatic Trading Company of Canton has charged their compradore, Wong 'hiu-po, at the Namho Magistrate for alleged embezzlement, and, as a consequence, the residence of Wong in To Street, in the western suburb has been sealed up by orders of the authorities. APPOINTMENT.

Expeciant prefect Wii Tsang-yuen who has been tent to Canton for duty by H.F. Viceroy Shum has arrived here, and H.E. Acting-Viceroy Wu appointed him as secretary at the viceregal yamen.

YUMCHOW AND LINCHOW.

-The-districts around Yumchow and Limchos are reported to be now in a peaceful state and H.E. the cting Viceroy has sent several Troop visiting the New Territories with greater weiguans to those places to help on the reorganisation work and to bring about local

self-government there.

CLAN FIGHTS. the past few days at Tong Tau, in the district of New Territories. Namhoi, between the class Leung and Chap

weiguans with troops sent by the Magistrate of Namhoi and the Brigadier-General of Kwangchow proceeded to the scene to settle the differences and to bring about peace, WONGSHA-KWONG TSUN RAILWAY. The Hankow-Canton Railway Company has written the Authorities announcing the opening of the first section of the railway line from

performed until the arrival of the first class be present.

THE Gazette contains an Order of His Majesty in Council giving effect to a Treaty of Extradition between Great Britgin and Peru which was concluded on the 26th of January, 1904;

VOLUNTEER TRUOP.

CAMP IN NEW TERRITORIES.

The report of Lieut, C. H. Ross, command-

ing Hongkong Volunteer Corps, on the Volunteer Troop Camp in New Territories, for last year reads : --

In accordance with your request, I now give you a short report on our camp, held near Sheung Shui in the New Territories from the 22nd to the 27th December.

andeavoured, as far as possible, to follow the lines indicated in your note of the 17th December, but I regret that owing to the rainy weather and consequent, heavy, mist which overhung the hilltops for three out of the four days at my disposal, it was not feasible to pick up points which would make good signalling stations to link up" the telephone, stations or replace them.

The accompanying map (which please re turn) shows marked in red the roads and paths either ridden or walked over by sections of the chase, but the robbers had already disappeared. Troop. Generally speaking the country paths, pwing to their narrowness and to the prevalence of cobble stones, are not well suited for large and shod- China ponies such a we ride. We had many falls (none howeve serious) owing to ponies slipping on the cobble or off the narrow stone bridges and high bunds, and though possibly with more practice. and without shoes, our ponies would become accustomed to such work, there is no doubt hat the small local "tat" of about 11 hand in heigh, and accustomed to go about unshed is better suited for the country in question.

We visited the following telephon s stations .-Sheung-Shui, Taku-Ling (Kong-Tau-Ha) Shau-Ta-Kok, Tai-Po, San-Tin, Au-Tau, and Ping Shan, and followed the line of wires, most of which, however, were down or in bad order, presumably the result of the late typhoon.

The Samchun River was followed, partly on foot, parily on pories, and partly by boat, from its sources to its mouth. Several fordable points were discovered between Lofa ferry and Kong Tau Ha, though possibly at high water these might not be available. Above the last pamed place the river is fordable at most places. Below Lofu ferry no fordable places were found, but the river could be crossed by ponies at several points with a short swim.

The Kong-Tau-Ha, Fanling, and Kamtin Valleys, were visited and well explored Castle Peak and Shap-Hat-Heung Valleys being well known to most of our men, were merely crossed en route to the Autau and Pine Shan Police Stations.

I enclose one or two of the reports handed in by members of the Troop after tiding over some of this country, which will illustrate the style of 'work we performed and the interest taken therein.

Our camp was pleasantly situated on fla ground at the base of the hill about & a mile north of Ho Sheung Heung and 14 north-west of Sheung Shui. A good stream of water flowing direct from the mountain passed the site, the soil was sandy in nature and therefore despite the heavy rain we suffered little or no discomfort. Only two tents collapsed owing to the high wind: (in connection I would remark that only four pegs were issued for each side of the 80 lbs. tents, instead of eight which are certainly requisite in sandy soil such as found in the Fanling Valley).

Twenty members of the Troop, (out total available strength in the Colony of thirty-three), attended the Camp, with twenty-two ponies. All grooming, cleaning of saddlery and equipment was performed by he men themselves, four maloos only being present, ie, one to look after O/ ... two ponies one in charge of fidder and two to bleam of the stables. A Chinese farrier also attended and had to reshoc no less than six ponies, not withstanding that all had been freshly shod within two days of starting for the camp. The granite nature of the Taipo road, is very hard on ponies' shoes, and wears them down to the thickness almost of paper in a very short time. Some of the ponies covered as much as 100 niles during our five days of "absence from Hongkong, two only returned slightly I me one caused by a fall from a stone bridge

There were no cases of sore backs. Our saddles and new rifle buckets (carries under the right leg) were a great success, but many of our bridles and head stalls were found to be quite rotten, the leather having perished and consequently breaking with the least strain.

We had very little trouble in transporting our ponies across the harbour, but I would recommend that a good broad gangway be supplied to connect the lighter with the shore, the permanently. planks at present in use are too narrow a ponice are apt to slip off them.

It would be a great convenience if some arrangement could be made with the 'ti Ferry. Company to carry pinies across the Harbour in their ferry boots, and if such means of transport was available it would permit of frequency.

In conclusion, I think I may say that the camp was a success in every way, the members of the Troop thoroughly enjoyed themselves. A-serious clan light-has-been-going on for and obtained much useful knowledge of the

and the claus Cheung and Pun, and yesterday -upon-them, and every man had his fair share Bye-laws. of night sentry work.

A SYDNEY paper says: - A Civil Service is a necessary institution for the administration of a State, and when, the public in some such democratically-governed State as New South 320 Des Voux Road Central. ... Wales become more than ordinarily angry with its Civil service this is because that cation of the requirements of Section 175 of Wongsha to Kong Tsun, and informing them service forgets in some more glaring way that the official opening ceremony will not be than usual that it is the servants of the public, and that the public does not exist carriages, when all officials will be invited to merely for its benefit, and to pay salaries to its members. The recent disturbance in China might, however, warn Civil servants in countries other than China of the danger to themselves of having the kind of government which they desire, when the official or Civil and ratified at Lime on the 30th of November. servant wants, as the saying has it; " to run the country,"

THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

SPEECH BY SAN FRANCISCO CONSUL-

NAVAL AUTHORITY ON THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

The Japan Foreign Trade Society, of Tokyo, held a regular general meeting on Saturday (6th inst.) for the purpose of considering the Japanese question in America. This meeting was convened some days prior to the date originally fixed.

Mr. Uyeno, Japanese Consul-General at Ban Francisco, was a prominent speaker. Mr Uyeno referred to the conditions of the Japanese in the Pacific city, and said that there were now 30 h. tels, 32 Japanese-style restaurants and 17 foreign-style restaurants conducted by Japan ere. There were no Japanese restaurants in the city conducted in Ruropean style before the earthquake. When the limits of the sphere of business of the Japanese and white people were destroyed by the earthquake disaster, the Japanese ventured to set their hands on the restaurant business, and their boycot ensued last year, being revived recently when the restaurants were attacked by rowdies. In the past 20 years the Japanese have opened new branches of business, gradually extending their trade, and whenever an opportunity arose, the white men did not fad to avail themselves of it for the purpose of disturbing the Japanese business. Mr. Schmitz, the late Mayor San Francisco, who was prejudiced against the Japanese labourers, had been dismissed and was now in prison, so that the influence of the labour party to San Francisco might not continue to be influential much longer. The anti-Japanese movement in San Francisco was of only a sporadic nature, concluded M Uyeno, and among the upper classes of the city great sympathy was expressed with the Japanese, the same as in the Eastern States. A. Tokyo dispatch to the Arahi credits

statement to a certain authority on have matters, relating to the dispatch of a strong American aquadren to the Pacific. 'In the opinion of this authority the news is not of such an important nature as is generally considered by the Japanese public. He points out that the U.S. Government has changed in policy during the past ten years, now attaching importance to its naval lorce. The U.S. Government has been turning its energies to the construction of war-ships and promoting other branches of naval work. The U.S. Navy, which occupied fifth or sixth rank in the list of navies of the world ten years ago, now stands in the second rank. All these new war-ships have been built on the Atlantic coast, and it is only natural that they should be distributed in other directions, as they increase in numbers, and there is therefore nothing surprising in the movement of the U.S. squadron. Its only significance is that it shows that the navy is in training, as declared by President Roosevelt. The situation of Alaska and the Pacific coast generally, with Hawaii and the Philippines. demands the reinforcement of the U.S. naval force on the Pacific, and the U.S. Government has been forced to send the squadron in response to this demand. It is a mistake to associate the dispatch of the equadron with the diplomatic situation between Japan and the United States, or to it as a demonstration against Japan.

The report that the squadron is composed of 16 battleships is regarded by this authority as incredible. He refuses to believe that the U.S. naval authorities would detach 16 battleships from the Atlantic squadron. Moreover a cruise of such a long distance could hardly be accomplished by a squadron composed exclusively of battleships. In his opinion, the squadron is composed of 16 war ships of different descriptions. Speaking from strategical point of view, this authority remarks that the presence on the Pacific or Atlantic of the squadron about to be sent to the Parific makes no difference to Japanthe movement of the squadron has any strategical significance, 16 war-ships cannot be adequate for the purpose; at least 20 or 30 ships would be required. The departure of this ffeet for the Pacific, therefore, is of no important significance from a strategical point of view. It is evident that the U. S. Government has no intention in sending out the squadron of making a demo-stration against Japan. The authority quoted refuses to accept the report that the equadron will remain on the Pacific only a few months. He is inclined to think that the squadron will join the Pacific fleet

Mr. Ishli, Director of the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Office, has been in structed to visit the United States and Canada We believe that his mission to America is to report on the condition of the Japanes emigrants, and the general situation as regards Japanese residents: Japan Chronicle,

SHAITARY BOARD,

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held

on Tuesday at 4.15 pm. Among the items in the orders of the day are:-...Report_of_the ...committee .. relative . to . the Cemetery Bye-laws.

Report by the Committee relative to . o. 5 All responded loyally to every call made of the Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation-

> Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Colony of Hongkong. Further application for exemption from the requirements of Section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903.

> respect of No. 112 Wing Lok Street and No. Fu ther correspondence relative to a modifithe l'ublic Hea'th and Buildings Ordinance 1903, in respect of No. 8 New Market Street!

> .Fuither corr spondence relative to a modifi cation of the requirements of Section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1 03, in respect of No. 173 Wing Lok Street. Correspondence selative to latrines in back-

Application for permission to dump the City refuse during bad weather in Chin Wan Bay. Application for permission to baild a small coment trough urinal in the Hongkong Club

LEGITURE ON SANITATION.

MR. HO-KOW TONG ADDRESSES LARGE CHINESE AUDIENCE,

The third of the series of lectures on the

Sanitary Laws of Hongkong, for the benefit of the Chinese community, was delivered at the Chiecte theatre by Mr. Ho Kom Tong this afternoon. There were about fifteen hundred peosons present, 300 of whom being Chinese ladies. The Registrar General, the Hon, Mr. A. W. Brewin, took the chair, Mr. Hutchison, assistant, Registrar General, was also present, and another European gentleman. Mr. Brewin introduced the lecturer as a matter of form since Mr. Ho Kom Tong was widely known among the Chinese in the Colony. The Registrar, General said Mr. Ho would speak in continuation of the series, of lectures which had been delivered by Mr. Lau Chu Pak and Mr. Fung Wa Chun. Mr. Ho Kom Tong then began to address the large audience who followed his remarks with much attention and I cen appreciation as, evidenced by the frequent applause which the address elicited The lecturer, who spoke forquite three quarters of an hour, emphasized on the evils of dumping dead bodies into the streets and enjoined upon his numerous listeners to avail themselves more 'freely' of the benefits of the free district dispensaries which had been established primarily for the benefit of the poor. The speaker then referred in more or less detail to the provisions of the Sanitary Laws extant in Hongkong, by obedience to which the Chinese were certain to secure greater immunity from epidemic diseases and ensure for themselves and their neighbours better and more healthful surroundings: He concluded a forceful address with a song which embodied in verse the more salient points of the lecture. The song, rendered as it was in inimitable style, thoroughly captivated the nudience; it was received with loud applause and prolonged cheers. Printed copies of the song were then distributed to the audience, the kentler sex, exhibiting unwonted interest in securing enpies of it.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Pun Yan. Chun proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Brewin for presiding, and to Mr. 1 o Kom Tong for his interesting and instructive lecture.

This terminated the proceedings.

WAIBR KBIURN

Level and storage of water in reservoirs

on the 1st July. worftow overflow "above

1' 11" below chong ... Loverflow STORAGE GALLONS. 278,470,000 384,800,000 tam yewash 21,360,000 1,269,000 Pokfulum 66,000,000 64,920,000

6,548,000 Wong-nei-chong 27,920,000 Total 351,207,000 501,086,000 Consumption of water in the City of Victoria and flill District during the month of June.

Consumption 113,695,000. 132,731,000 gallons sicimateo 233,700 205,110 population.

Consumption [21.5 gallons per head per } Rider Mains in operation during the whole

of June, \$206, in the Central and Northern District and constant supply in all other districts. Constant supply throughout entire city during the whole of June, 1907.

Consumption of water in Kowloon Peninsula during the month of June, Consumption ... 15,694,000 19,849,000 gailons

population. Consumption perhead per day..

The Government Analyst reports that the

water is of excellent quality. W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

THE FORMOSAN LOTTERY CASE, I ECI ION AT OSAKA

The Japan Chrenicle of noth is st. reports:-On Monday judgment was delivered in the Osaka Chiho Saibansho in the charge of violation of the Lottery Regulation agrinst Wada Sentaro, an Osaka merchant, and three others. It will be remembered that's few months ago these men drew the first prize of Yco,oco in the Formosan lottery, and a great sensation was made on account of a dispute which prose among them, and the subsequent legal proceed-

By the judgment on Monday Wada was acquitted, as he had surrendered to the police. confessing his offence. The three other men were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment with labour, and a fine of Y5. The execution of the judgment was postponed for two years. The prize won (?) by them was confiscated by the Court. All four men gave notice to appeal.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Indian (Arratoon Apour) 21st inst. French (Salasle) 22nd inst. Indian (G. Apcar) 22nd inst. Indian (Lightning) 22nd inst. German (Prinz Waldsmar) 24th inst. Canadian (Empress of Johan) 28th inst. Indian (Laisang) and prox.

The s.s. Monmouthshire left Singapore of 18th inst., and is due here on 25th inst. The s.s. Ghases from Liverpool and Glasgow sailed from Singapore on 19th inst., and is due here on 25th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. Spesia left Shanghai on 18th inst., at 4 p.ni., and may be expected here on 21st inst., p.m. The G. N. Co.'s s.s Minnespie left Shange

hal for this port on 20th inst., at 3 a m., and is expected here on 22nd inst. The N. Y. K. s.s. Wakasa Maru, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 19th inst.

and is expected here on 22nd inst. The N. Y. K. s.s. Kawachi Mars. Euro. pean Line, left Singapore, for this Tort on 19th inst., and is expected here on 24th inst. The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Laisung left Cal-

cuits for this port old the Straits on 18th inst. and may be expected here on or about 3rd broxe a Reuter's

Manchurian Railway Loan. London, 18th July.

A Southern Manchurian Railway loan of £4 000,000, guaranteed by the Japanese Government, will be issued in London and Switzerland on the 19th inst. at 97, and 5°/, interest.

The Manchurian Railway loan is already quoted at 1 % prem-

New York, May 19.

America's industrial invasion of the Far East is now in full swing and Japan is pouring a golden stream into the United States for steel rails, care and locomotives. Twenty million dollars already have been expended in this country for railroad supplies to be used in the construction of the South Manchuria Railroad, and it is now learned that contracts involving millions of dollars are pending. Deliveries of rails are being made and for the next three months steamships chartered by Japan will ply across the Pacific bearing cargoes of steel and

Manchuria will be strapped with American steel from Dalay to Moukden, and the traveller will ride in cars of 'American manuficture, drawn by the incomotives built in this country. "I housands of dollars have been spent in premiums to our manufacturers for quick deliveries, for the Japanese insist that these tailroads must be built and in full operation within

Japan's representatives were told to go ahead and get the railroad supplies at all costs. Having broken the second last February, when | drills carried out by all units. These were on they purchased 50,000 tons of steel rails at the | the same lines as in previous years but a few Carnegie mills for \$28.50, they proceeded to innovations were introduced as, for instance, break another and bought 13,000 tons of rails marching order parades, skirmishing, a field for \$29 a ton, with the stipulation that the de- day in conjunction with the 2nd Royal West livery must begin next month. Steel rail mills | Kent Regiment and more ceremonial parades, have all the orders they can attend to until late and gun laying was practised at a moving in the year, but the Japanese agents said they target. must have the rails and placed their orders, though they paid the highest export prices in many years.

American Locomotive Building Company, and almost every steamship from Pacific Coast ports has one or more locomotives in its hold.

Japanere agents here indicate that \$5,000,000 will have to be spent in this country before the railroad in Magchuria is completed.

The Limitation of Armaments.

Sir Edward Fry has informed M. Nelidoff of his intention to introduce the question of a limitation of armaments to the Hague ·Conference.

M. Nelidoff has communicated this to the delegates of several of the Great Powers, who will ask for instructions from their Govern-

The text of the British proposal requests the Conference to confirm the resolution of the first Peace Conference respecting the limitation of armaments, and as the question is now more urgent exhorts the Government to study it.

Japan and Korea.

Reuter's Agency in Tokio wires that the abdication of the Emperor of Korea is probable, and that henceforth the Sovereign's powers will be curtailed and exercised only, through the Japanese Resident.

Placards have been posted in Scoul urging the assassination of Japanese officials. The Korean Ministry has resigned.

THE CHINESE DOMESTIC.

There is no doubt that, with the shortage of labour. Chineso, servants have become very exacting. They all w at to become cooks, and, as everyone knows; there are other household duties for which help is needed quite as. much as for cooking. Besides there is. distinct tendency on the part of Chinese servants to disregard all contract which they make with their employees, . They leave on short notice, and very many of them are utterly insensible to any kind of responsibility. The shortage of labour is enabling us to see the Chinaman in a true light, and there is plenty of evidence that if he is allowed to control the domestic service of the province our homes would soon be in the hands of a upion of Orients is, with whom we have almost nothing in common. It would be a fool's paradise into which we would enter if the prayer, for the free admission of Chinese as cryants were complied with .- It-is-proper to - Armourer Sergeants add that among-Ghinamen-there are many who fully appreciate their obligations towards their employers, men of good, sterling honesty, whose word can be absolutely relied on. But such are in the small minority. It would be exceedingly bad policy for the housewives, of British Columbia to entrust their domestic welfare in the hands of irresponsible Chinamen, and this is just what would happen if the request for their free admission into Canada were complied with .- Colonist, Victoria.

THE business at next Tuesday's meeting of the Legislative Council wills be the second readings of the Bill entitled An Ordinance relating to Lifer Fire' and Marine Insurance Companies; and of the Bill entitled An Ordinance for giving to a Foreign Company called the Nederlandsche Handel-Mastschappij certain facilities for carrying on its business in the Colony. - There will be a meeting of the Finance Committee immediately after the Council.

CAMP REPART.

The Camp Report, dated 17th November last, from the Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, is gazetted and is as follows:-Sir,-I have the honour to forward the attuched reput on the V. dunteer Camp hel i a Stonecutier's Island from October 13 h to October 19th, 1906.

Out of a total number of 19 officers and 224 N.C.O.'s and mon 15 officers and 178 N.C.O.'s and men attended the Camp, 4 officers and 35 N.C.O.'s and men were either absent from the Colony, on medical certificate, or had special leave of absence from Camp.

The Hongkong Volunteer Troop did not attend the Camp and are therefore excluded from the above total.

The average daily attendance was 136 75. In addition to the above to cadets from the Victoria British School attended Camp from October 19th to 16th.

The following table shows the average attendance and proportion of full strength on each day for the Camps 1901 to 1936 inclu-

Date.	ing th	h deduct	Atten Ca	dance at inpl	Average Daily Attendance.	of Total Strength Daily.
A Company	Officers	K.C.O.s	Officers	N.C.O.'s	. 4	4
4901,	.6	286	14	204	157	.52,
נַסָּוֹי,		234	.14	175	141.1	.568
1903,	. 44	204	17.	.159	121.6	.548
1904	1000	210	. 14	170	135.5	.6
1905		(89	13	169	127.5	.6,1
1926	15.	: 189 Tace fo	15	178'	136.75	-

improvement.

I attach a Camp programme showing the

The field day on Saturday, October the 20th, was carried out on Stonecutters' Island, the scheme being furnished by the O.C. 2nd Over \$1,000,000 have been spent with the R. W. K. Regiment, the Volunteers formed a portion of the landing and attacking force showing great keenness and carrying out their work satisfactorily.

> GUN PRACTICE. Gun practice from four 15-pr. B.I . Gun was carried out twice and maxim practice four

The maxim practice was on three occasions carried slowly and arrangements were made to instruct the men carefully in the various failures that are liable to occur with these guns, by putting dummy rounds or bad cartridges, etc., in the belts at intervals, by this means a more thorough knowledge was gained by the men than by ordinary rapid practice.

The 15-pr. B.L. practice was carried at a towed target for the first time, the target represented a rowing boat or pinnace moving at about 6 knots and having only a two-foot freeboard was by no means easy for Volunteers who do not have many opportunities for practice and a large number of them were

On October, 21nd elementary practice was carried out and 61 rounds were fired in four series, the ranges varied from 1,100 to 1,5 o. the guns were fired from practically sea-level and therefore the observation was extremely difficult, consequently the Battery-Commanders' continu lly judged their rounds as range when really they were considerably over, and the general fault was that the B C.'s gave the order for time Shrapnel, before the range had been correctly found. The target was frequently hit, but the range officer, was unable to report

the actual number of hits. This elementary practice was of great value as instruction to all ranks and improved the powers of observation of officers, and the rapidity and laying, etc., of the mea. The Gunnery Instructor R A. pointed out that creater care was necessary in clamping Fuzes, and special instruction was therefore given in Fuza.

setting before the next practice. On October 27th Colonel Kent, C.R.A., inspected the Artillery units at gun practice and the four 15-pr. B.L. guns were fired from the same site at a towed target.

72 rounds were fired in 6 series and all the gun squads were changed on to the maxim guns and fired at a barrel target, range ab ut 1,000 yards. The maxim practice was very good and with the exception of a few missires due to faulty cartridges with sunk caps, the four maxim gues were fired in every cas: without a jam; this was a distinct improvement on last year's practice and I thin e points to the value of the careful instruction given at the practices on the range. The guns also have been kept in excellent condition by the Corps

With regard to the 15 pr. B.L. practice, the

made most distinct progress since last year. ments might be made to future, and these have been carefully noted with a view to their correction. He also considered that the Artillery Units should, if possible, carry out gun p actice | head of 2,500 American soldiers and marines, once a quarter, and if possible I propose to ma e arrangements for this as far as my supply

of ammunition will allow me to do so. His Excellency the Officer Commanding the Troops inspected the Corps and the Camp on October 28th, he stated that there was a great improvement in the turn out r (the Corps since his inspection in March, the equipment was better put on and the men looked smart on parade, he expressed approval of the Camp arrangements and referred to the keenness shown by all ranks at the Field Day on Octo-

The officer in charge E.L. and telephones detailed an officer to carry out an examination | in Pasadens.

HONGRONG POLUNTERR CORPS. of the members of Engineer Company, all those who presented themselves passed satisfactorily.

.The discipline of all ranks was excellent.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT. attach a report from the Corps Medical Officer, Lieut, Forsyth, who, with the assistance of a Corporal, R.A.M.C. carried out all the Medical and Sanitary, arrangements very thoroughly.

I attach a copy of the camp accounts and a summary of the amount due from the Estimates for the purpose.

REMARKS. The camp was laid out better than in previous years, and the tents were allotted a to each ub-division, which gave more definite responsibility to the N.C.O.'s, this proved satis-

factory and improved the general discipline: The camp was again lit throughout with electric light by the engineer company. The members of this Company did excellent techni cal work under the R.E. instructors.

'A small matshed was fitted up with tubs as

a hathroom for the men. to cadets, from the Victoria British School attended the camp, and did some, very useful work as semaphore signaliers and at squad drill, the headmaster of the school reports that they returned to school improved in health and discipline in consequence.

The naval range was placed at the disposa of the Corps daily from 6 to 8 a.m., and occasionally in the afternoon, and most of the members of the Corps were able to carry ou their class firing:

The officers and staff sergeants also carried out revolver practice with good results. Extra instructors were kindly lent to the

Corps by the C.R.A. and O.C. Royal West. Kent and all the instructors carried out their work well and tactfully. The officers of the Corps attended the cam well and with the staff greatly assisted in mak

ing the camp a success. THE WHANGPOO CONSERVANC

According to a Nanking despatch the Shanghai Taotai has asked the Viceroy at Nanking to find sufficient funds for the Whangpoo Conservancy by presenting the statement accounts. Commencing from 7th moon of next year to the 6th moon of the 37th year of Kwanghau there will be a shortage of 1,500,000 taels per year. It is proposed to borrow the funds from the Hupu Bank and Imperial Bank as well as the native merchants for a term of 15 years. "The Hugu Bank has consented to lend one million taels but the Imperial Bank has declined, and the native merchants have not given any reply. On the other hand, owing to the prohibition of opium smoking the funds first proposed to be raised out of native opium dues will become less annually and after ten years there will be no revenue from this source. Thus, Viceroy Tuan Fang has

the Whangpoo Conservancy .- Sinva npao. THE LATE MAJ. K. H. CONGER. FORMER U. S. MINISTER TO CHINA.

Pasadena, May 18.

asked the Board of Finance to instruct the

Hupu Bank to give help in finding funds for

Major Edwin H. Conger, former Minister to China, and at one time one of the most notable members of the United States diplomatic corps, died at the family home in this city at 3.45 o'clock this afternoon. No hope for his recovery had been held out by the attending physicians for the past twenty-four hours. Daily for a week past Mr. Conger has gradually grown weaker, and it was known this morning Gamage without learning part of the answer. that he had but a few hours to live. The His build, his manner, and his speech all family was at the bedside when the end came. Chronic dyscutery was the direct cause of death. Edwin Hurd Conger was born in Knox county, Ill, March 7, 1843. Fis boyhood days were spent on a farm, and, after a common-school education, he entered Lombard University at Petersburg Ill., leaving with his degree in 1862. Conger enlisted as a private-in-Company-I.,-One hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and rose step by step until the close of the Civil War, attaining the rank of Captain and receiving from the President the brevet of way. They want to reach the middle of the Major " for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field." He entered Albany law school, afraid to take the plunge. Now, in business. graduating with honours in 1866. He was admitted to the bar in his native State and en- things and by taking risks. The man who is tered upon active practice at Galesburg, Ill.

was elected first County Treasurer, and next. You must venture-originate things for yourin 1880, began the first of two terms as State self, and get out of the rut if you wish to go Treasurer. Next he was elected to the Forty- ahead. ninth Congress, and returned to the Fiftieth

and Fifty-first Congresses. United States Minister to Brazil, and for four once lost, can never be recalled. In my own years he la' oured in a successful manner to case I had at one time the offer of the lease of cement the relations between the two republics. | the premises next my own. To take it seemed President McKinley returned Conger to this a very hold step, but I did it. Had I not taken Brazilian post upon entering the Presidential | that lease when it was offered me my business office in March, 1897, following it "the next year by transferring him to China.

When the Boxer uprising broke into flame C R.A. stated that he considered the Corps had and the streets of Peking ran blood, Minister Conger became the bulwark of the doomed He pointed certain faults in which improve- foreigners in the Chinese capital. The United States Legation was fortified under his direction, and there began the famous siege, ultimately lifted by General Chaffes at the assisted by the ellied forces of England, Russia

and Japan, In the tedious negotiations over the indemnity to be demanded of the Chinese empire as recompense for the outrage, Minister Conger

took a commanding position. The weeks of the siege left an imprint upon the physique of the Minister and Injured his health. He came back to the United States on a furlough. His failing health forbade hi return to China. President Roosevelt offered him the office of Ambassador to Mexico and Conger accepted it." But his strength of body was not equal to the exacting duties of this office and he offered his resignation, which was accepted with regret. Since his retirement nearly two years ago, Major Conger has resided

SAIR OF A LAUNCIL

At 11 o'clock to-day Messis. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, put up for auction, as she lay alongside Queen's Statue Wharf, the steam launch Progress. The length of the boat was 55 feet, breadth to feet five inches, and depth five feat. The reserve price not being reached the launch was withdrawn from the

THE TOKYO EXHIBITION.

REMARKABLE PROTESTS BY EXHIBITORS.

Complaints are being made concerning the result of the judges" inspection of exhibits at the Tokyo Exhibition now open. Mr. Konishi Rokuyemon, a manufacturer of photographic printing paper, has sent back the prize awarded him for his exhibit. It seems that Mr. Konishi expected to receive a gold medal, but contrary to his expectation only a first prize was awarded: In defence of his action he maintains that, having discovered a process of manufacturing photographic printing paper, he has started its manufacture in Japan, and the import of this paper, which annually amounted to between Y500,0 cand Y600,000, has been entirely stopped. For this service, he considers that he deserves to receive a gold medal. On the 6th instant, after the distribution of prizes, Mr. Konishi had an interview with Mr. Shirari, Director of the Inspection Committee, and endeavoured to learn the reason why his special exhibit had not been awarded a gold medal. The answer being unsatisfactory to Mr. Konishi, he with drew all his exhibits the following day.

The members of the Tnihei Yoga-kai (society of oil-painters) also complain of th unfair result of the inspection, and have sent back their awards, at the same time issuing statement to the effect that complaints have been heard of the unfair result of the inspection of cil-paintings in the Fine Art Building of the Tokyo Exhibition. The artists admit that is difficult to satisfy every exhibitor, as opinions of the value of a work differ, but by the publication of the result of the inspection on the 6th instant, it was clearly demonstrated that the inspection had been conducted rather in consideration of the personal circumstances circumstances of exhibitors than the merit of the exhibits, entirely ignoring the real object of the inspection. "Cuch's practice is contaminating the sanctity of fine art, and will leave an abominable example for the future, say the artists; and for these reasons, the prizes awarded were sent back .- /apun Ghronicle,

THE MAKING OF A MERCHANT.

FORMULAS FOR SUCCESS.

Twenty-nine years ago a draper's assistant opened a little shop in Holbern. His capital, after he had paid a premium for his premises, was £40; the frontage of his home was 16ft., and his staff consisted of a colleague and a boy. The two men lived behind the shop, and for sometime their combined weekly expenses never exceeded 125, 6d.

block with a frontage of 160 ft, and a depth of tions. 300 ft., the capital has increased to £310,000; Cotton Mills.—Ewos have hardened and the one errand boy has multiplied to an average of 700 assistants, and the name of the owner has become a familiar word in many lands,

There is the story of Gamage's in a nutshell. How has this growth been attained? Why has this man gone ahead in such fashion when multitudes fail even to hold their own? One cannot be even for a few minutes with Mr.

denote intense energy: cess?" said Mr. Gamage. "There is no secret about it. Business to d y is attained by the same formulas as it even w s-perseverance, reliability, unceasing work, and originally. Many people do not get on because they 117%. do not really desire to. Then want to enjoy themselves and have a quiet life. Others fail to succeed because they are afraid. to launch out. They go along in the same old stream, but they stand shivering on the bank, you can only progress by centuring on new determined to safeguard every action beyond Removing to Dexter, Dallas county, In., he the possibility of loss will never do much.

"There is another point. Opportunity passes every man, but every man does not see In 8 | President Harrison named Conger It until it has gone by. Some opportunities, must have remained narrowly circumscribed. I dis overed afterwards that a business competitor had done his best to purchase the lease first in order to prevent my expansion. Had my rival secured it my shops could not possibly have extended and my business record must have been very different.

"Many thousands of young people pass through my hands as assistants. The great difficulty with them is that the vast majority lack ambition. They are content with their weekly earnings. Now, the young fellow who works solely for his wage, and has his eye all the time on the dock, will never do much. The beginner today has greater chances than ever before. Big firms like my own are seeking for young men with business skill, enthusiasm, and determination, and there are high posts walting them when found. One of my chief managers came to me as a cash boy. In the old days, when would often stay till midnight at work, this lad would offer to remain after the others had gons. and help me finish up. He made my business his business, and consequently he rose,"-Dally Halk

To-day's Advertisement.

> 自総 NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the 'UPPLY OF "MICCELLANEOUS MATERIALS (Firewood; Lime White, Charcoal, &c., &c.), from the 1st August, 1907, to H.M. Dockyard, Pongyong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on appliation to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Dockyard, and should be returned not later than Noon the 25th July, 1907. A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars (\$100)

will be required when applying for Tender Forms. This will be returned if the Tender is The lowest or any Tender not necessarily

accepted, and the right is reserved of accepting any portion of a Tender. Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

COMMERCIAL

WEERLY SHARE REFORT. Reviewing the share business for the week Messes. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 10th

The conditions of the previous week as mentioned in our last circular, have continued. Rates generally have maintained their position and brought further investors into the market, and the outlook appears a little more hopeful.

Banks.-There has been a slight rise in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, and the old shares have sellers ut \$685; the new shares are unaltered. The London rate has advanced to 280 for the old ex new issue, and the quotation

for the new remains unchanged. Marine Insurances - Cantons are in demand at \$170, without inducing sellers. North Chinas can be placed at Tis. 72, and Unions are wanted at \$170. There are buyers of Yapgteres at \$18%

Fire Insurances,-There are inquiries for China Fires at \$88. Hongkong Fires are offering at \$320,

Shipping.-China and Manilas have buyers at \$15. Douglases are still wanted at \$41. Indo-Chinas are steady at \$59. Shell! Transports are inquired for at 42/6 Sales of Star Ferries new have taken place at \$14. The old shares have changed hands at \$15.

Refineries.-China Sugars are quoted at \$100. Perak Sugars have slightly weakened, and are on offer at Tis. 89.

Mining.-There is a further, weakness in Chinese Engineerings and sollers rule the market at \$15.80. Raubs continue quiet at \$6. Docks, Wharves and Godowns,-Kowloon

Wharfs have not fluctuated, and are still quoted at \$78. Hongkong and Whampon Docks improved during the early part of the week to \$102, but towards the close have receded to \$100 with buyers. Shanghai Docks are firmer and buyers prevail in the North at Tls. 74. Hongkew Wharfs are obtainable at Tls. 224.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings,-Shanghai Lands are weaker with sellers at Tis, 101. There is no change in West Points which can still be obtained at \$50. Hongkong Lands and To-day the little shop has grown to a palatial Humphreys Estates can be secured at quota-

> buyers in the North have offered Tis. 6.4. Hongkong Cottons are without business at Sirl. Lau Kung Mows are in request at Tls. 821, while Soy Chees have declined to Tls. 325. Miscellaneous-Bell's Asbestos have been disposed of at \$7, cum div. China Borneos have been dealt in to a 'nir extent at various rates

from \$9 to \$9.25. Dairy Farms have been sold at \$15. Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$11.25 ex new issue, and are now quoted at \$11. Ropes are still in 'request' at "You ask me my secret for business suc- \$22]. William Powells have been taken off the market at \$74. There are buyers of Watsons at Str. Langkats have further risen in the North, and the market closes in demand at Tis. 295. Sumatras are also in favour at 7 is.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE

4 months' sight 2/713/16 |apan-Bank T.T.....1074 Buying. 30 days' sight San Francisco & New York .. 5. 30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne2.3: Bank of France..... THE-WEATHER.

-The following report is from Mr. F. G Figg. Director of the Hongkong Observatory :--On the 20th at 12.20 p.-The barometer has

risen at the mouth of the Yangtzie, and fallen in Shantung. The area of low pressure is still lying over the Yellow Sea.

Pressure is high over E. Japan, and it appears to be low over the Pacific to the S, of the Light or moderate variable winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel and along the

Northern shores of the f hina Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.74 inches.

FORECAST. . I .-- Hongkong and neighbourhood, variable winds, light or moderate; showery. ... 2. Formosa Channel, same as No. t.

3,-South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. 1. South coast of China between Hongkong

and Heisen, seme se Mo. 1;

Intimations

THE

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LD.

TALKING MACHINES

KŁUUKUS.

New Stock just arrived

LARGE AND VARIED

ASSORTMENT

MUSIC.

Opera Comic and Dance Music.

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.V.S.O.P.

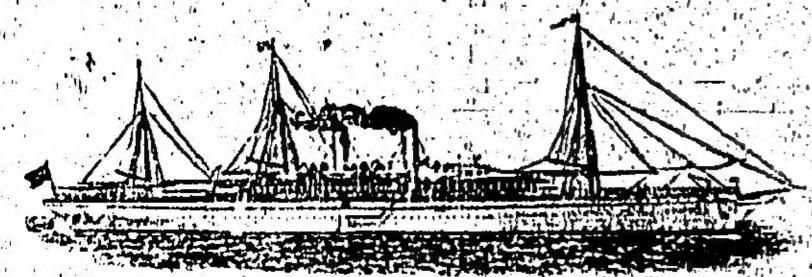
SOLE AGENTS

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Houghood, toth July, 1907:14

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	PROPOSED SAI	LINGS.	. (Subject to a	Alteration).
, , , ,				ARRIVE VANCOUVER
			AURSDAY, Aug. 1st	
" MONT	EAGLE "	6,163W	EDNESDAY, Aug. 14th	Sept. 7th
			IURSDAY, Aug. 29th	
			EDNESDAY, Sept. 111	
			IURSDAY, Sept. 26th	
"ATHE		— ·	EDNESDAY, Oct. 9th	
	"EMPRES	S ⁿ steamers will	depart from Hongkong	at 4 P.M.
		Intermediate st	camers at 12 Noon.	

THE Quickest route to OANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANG-HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 201 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class......vid St. Lawrence Loo. Vid New York £62. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Rallways R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate " Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. " l'assengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. 51 ECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navat,

Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Hongkong, 4th July, 1907. Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG .- SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TIBELISIE CONTROL CONTROL STATE STAT	HY MUUL
SHANGHAIHINSANGTUESDAY, 23rd Ju	IV. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	aly, 4 P.M.
MANILA	4 P.M. 4
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. KUTSANG *TUESDAY, 30th Ju	ly, 3 P.M.
REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.	£

Return. Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class\$ 65 * These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted

throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtere Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to

> JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

tiongkong, 20th July, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,

TO SAIL. STEAMERS HOTHOW, PAKHOT and HAIPHONG " SINGA V" 22nd July, 9 A.M. CEBU and ILOILO 4 P.M. SWATOW & SHANGHAI "SHAOHSING" | ... 25th YOKOHAMA & KOBE..... "TAIYUAN" 29th MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR-WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- CHINGTO 3rd
TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE,
BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE

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Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. - Saloon amidships -- Electric Light-Perfect Cultime-Surgeon and Stewardess carried. -All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamshlp.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
rubi	1	R W. Almond		SATURDAY, 27th July, at Noon. SATURDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

Houseme, 20th July, 1007



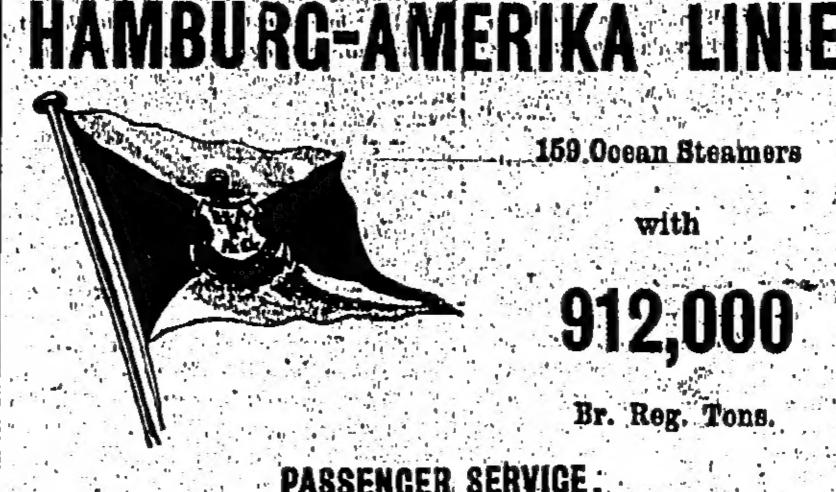
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HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried. of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE. NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGK ING.

Outward. HABSBURGand Aug.

SCANDIA 7th Aug. HABSBURG 4th Sept. RHENANIA4th Oct.

Homeward.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM. SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1907.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports; and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.) THE Steamship

"EMPIRE:"

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light. A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon

are carried. N.B.-To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, 3rl July, 1907.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

	Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
1.	Shawmul * Tremont	9,606 9,606	E. V. Roberts T. W. Garlick	About toth Sept.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE-AND-GUISINE-ELECTRIC-LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Riectric fan in each room. Barber shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED Harbour Office. STATES AND CANADA.

For further Information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents. Oucen's Buildings.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE DETWEEN HONGKONG, CALLAO

IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS (KAR ATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

Steamers Tons To sail on "KASATO MARU".....6,100, End of Sept.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports, of South merica in connection with Steamers of the Pecific S. N. Co.

* Passenger only. For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to K. MATSDA.

Manager, York Building. Hongroug, 16th July, 1907.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAL KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. THE Company's Steamship

-- "SALAZIE," Captain Ailland, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 21nd For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOIIAMA, KOBE,

MOJI AND NAGASAKI. THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR," Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at. Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Hongkong, 18th July, 1907.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar, Coast), PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG . FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

For Freight and further Information, apply DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Hougkong, 10th July 1007

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ... Capt. U. W. WALKER "KWONG SAI". Capt. E. S. CROWE. Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted). Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 ever evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and arolit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare-Single Journey \$4.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old YUEN ON S.S. CO; LD.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM. This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or wearinest, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary, affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely exercised in all such catches increased with lifty—vigour—tial in all such catches increased with lifty—vigour— VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

than by any other known combination. So ser ly as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH, and a new azistence imparted in place of a had a new azistence imparted in place of a had a lately account worn-out, " used up," and valuelesse. This wonderful medicament as purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taster—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sent; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or demagement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-falling recuperative essence, which is destined to east into oblivious everything that had preceded it for this wide-operadant numerous class of human aitments.

THERAPION is sold by Chamista throughout the world. Price in England. Appropacket. Purchasers should see that the world. TREMATION TAPPEARS ON British Government Black (In white letters on a red ground) officed to every package by order of 11 to Malesty's 17 m. Commissioners, and without width it is a forgery.

Sold by all Chamus.

Tail-Ngan Mei Tripe (undressed)-Ngau To..... Calves' Head and Feet-Ngau-chaitau-keok.....set Mutton Chop-Young Pai Kwat b Leg-Young Pei Shoulder-Yeung Shau Pigs' Chitlings-Chi cheong Brains-Chi Know.....per set Feet-Chi Kerk Fry-Chi Chak Head-Chi Tau ... Heart-Chi Sum.....each " Kidneys-Chi Yiupair

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET

PRIOES.

Corrected 12th July, sooicis, per \$ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut-Mel Lung Pa b

" Corned-Ham Ngau Yuk

Roast-Shiu

Breast-Ngau Lam

Boup, Tong Yuk

, Steak-Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin-Ngau-Lau

" Sausages -- Ngau Yuk Chaung ... "

" Tongue fresh-Ngau Li..... each

Head-Ngau Tau

Heart-Ngau Sumper lb

Hump, Salt-Ngau Kin.....

Feet-Ngau Kerk.....each

Kidneys-Ngau Yiu....

, corned-Ham Ngau Li.....

tiullock's Brains- Know..... per set

Liver-Chi Kon Corned-Ham Chu Yuk Leg-Chu Pei " Fat or Lard-Chu Yau Sheeps' Head and Feet-Yeung Tau Keokset Heart-Young Sum.....each Kidneys-Yeung Yiu :..... ,,

Sucking Pigs, To Order-Chu Chai ... , Suet, Beef-Sang Ngau Yau Mutton-Sang Yeung Yau Veal-Ngau Chai Yuk..... " Sausages-Ngau Chai Yuk Tong. "

POULTRY.

Capons, Large, Small-Sin Kai...... Ducks-Ap..... Doves-Pan Kaueach Eggs, Hen-Kai Tan....per doz. " Hainan-Hoi Nam Kai Geese-Ngo Geese, Wild Shanghai-Sheung Hoi Ye Ngo pair \$ Musk Deer-Wong Kengeach Haro-Tu Chai..... Partridge-Che Khoo Pheasant-Shan Kai.....pair Pigeons, Canton-Pak Kup each Hoihow-Hoihow Pak Kup " Quail-Um-Chun

Rice Birds-Wo Fa Cheukdozen Snipe-Sa Chui each Turkeys, Cock-Fo Kai Kung Hen- n n Na Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-appair Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai....... Wild Ducks Canton-Sang Shing Sui Apper pair

Bream-Bin Yu....

Canton Fresh Water Fish-Hoi Sin Yu ,... Carp-Li Yu Catfish-Chik Yu Codfish-Mun Yu..... Crabs-Hai Cuttle Fish-Muk Yu Dah-Sa Mang Yu Dace-Wong-Mei Lun Eels, Congor-Hai Man Yu " Fresh water-Tam Sui Yu " Yellow-Wong Sin. Frogs-Tien Kai-Garoupa-Sek Pan Gudgeon-Pak Kup Vu Herrings-Tso Pak Halibut-Cheung Kwan Yu Labrus-Wong Fa Yu..... Loach-Wu Yo.....n Lobsters-Lung: Ha Mackerel-Chi Yu Mullet-Chai Yu Oysters-Sang Hoo Parrotfish-Kai Kung Yu Pike-Fa Paw Poong Plaira-Pan Yu...... Pomfret, Black-Hak Chong. Pomíret, White-Pak Chong. Ray-Pei Pa 5a American n Rock Fish-Sek Kau Kung...... Roach-Chun Yu Salmon, (Cton), fresh water-Ma Yau Yamminion serverini serverini

Shark-Sa Yu Shrimps-Ha Snapper-Lap Yu...... Soles-Tat Sa Yu..... 20 Tench-Wan Yu Turbot-Cho How Yu Turtles, small, fresh water-Keok Yu... White Bait-Ngan Yu Chai

FRUITS.

Apples, (California)-Kam San lung

Ko.... (Chefoo)-Tin Chun Ping

Small-Hoi Tong...... Custard-Fan Lai Chi.....each Bananas, fragrant, Canton-Sang Shong

- Henng Chiu " (brides), Macao-San Heung Chiu, Chestnuts, Chinese-Foong Lut.... Carambola—Yeung Tou Cocoanuts-Yeh Tszeach Grapes-Sin Tai Tsz. Lemons, China-Ning Moong.....

... Amer. - Kum San Ning Moong .. Lichees, Small Stone-Lai Chi Con..... Fresh, Lai Chi Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning . Moong......each Mango, Manila-Lui Sung Mong..... Mango, Saigon-Sai Kung Moong Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsz doz.

Oranges, (American)-Sang Sheng Tim Small-Tai Kutcatty Mandarin-Tim Kut Olives-Pak Lam Passion Fruit

Pears, (American)-Kam San Shut Li B " (Canton), Cooking-Sa Li " (Shanghai)—Shoung Hoi Li..., 9 Peanuts,-Fa Sang Persimmons Large,—Hung Chie Pine-apples, 1st quality-Sheung Poon Ti Paw-laweach

and cocking-Chung-tang Paw-law Plums, Swatow-Hung Lai Pumelo, Siam-Chim Lo Yaueach . Walnuts, Hop Tou Green -Sang Hop Tuo hanghai Lo Kwat

· VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,-Sheung Hoi Ah Chi Chauk Beans, (French) Macao-Oh Moon Pin

Tau Beans, (French), Shanghai-Sheung Hoi Pin Tau Beans, Sprout-Ah Choi..... Beans Long-Tau Kok Beet Root-Hung Choi Tau..... each Brinjals, Green-Cheng Yuen Ker Brinjals, Red-Hung Ker Brassica-Pak Choi.... Bamboo Shoots-Chook Shun Cabbage, Chinese, com.-Kai Choy..... Cabbage Root-Kai Lan Taueach, Cabbage, (Shanghai)-Yeh Choi

Cane Shoots, bunch-Kau Shun Cauliflower, Large size-Tai Yeb Choi Faeach Cauliflower, Medium size-Cheung Yeh' Choi-faeach

Cauliflower, Small size-Sai Yeh Choi-fa Carrots-Kam Shun Celery, Chinese-Tong Kan Choy Colery, English-Yeung Kan Choi Celery, White-Pak Young Kan Choi... Chilles Dried-Con Lat Chiu

, Red-Hung Fa ... Green-Cheng Lat Chiu Curry Stuff, English-Ka Lee Choi Liu Cucumbers-Cheng Kwa Bitter Squash-Fu Kwa Garlic-Suen Tau..... Ginger, young-Sun Tsz Keung

. old-Lo Keung Horse Radish, Shanghai-Lik Kan ... th Indian Corn-Suk Maipiece Lettuce-Young Sang Choieach Water Chesnuts-Ma Tai Mandarin-Kwei Lum Ma Tai ..

Musk Melon Mushrooms Fresh-Sang Cho Kho Onions, Bombay-Yeung Chung Tau ... Green-Sang Chung.....

...... S'hai-Sheung Hoi Chung Tau Japan-Yat Poon Okroes-Mo Ker Parsley, English-Yeung Un Saith Gradus Pea Green Pens-Cheng Tau.

Potatoes, Sweet-Fan Shu Shanghai-Sheung Hol Shu Tsai

Japan-Yat Poon Shu Tsai ... American—Fa Ki Foochow-Fuk Chau Shu Tsai

Macao-Oh Moon Pumpkin-Toong Kwa Radish-Hung Lo Pak Tsai.....dozen Rhubarb Shalots-Con Chung Tau Spinage (Chinese)-Paw Oboi Spinach-Yin Choi Tomatoes-Fan Ker..... Taros-Wu Tan Turnips, Pun-ti (Long)-Low Pak

... English-Young Low Pak-piece Vegetable Marrow-Chit Kwa Water Cresses-Sai Yeung Choi Caltrops-Lan Kok......

Lily Roots-Lin Ngau Yams-Tal Sho

C. W. BRETT. Inspector of Markets. The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

G.A. WOODCOCK Secretary, Saultary Board.

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of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is

Black Signals indicate that the centre is

The above signals will, as heretofore, be

information regarding them is considered to

These signals are repeated at the Harbour

Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal

Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected

that the wind may increase to full typhoon

force at any moment, the following Urgent

Signal will be made at the Water Police

Company at Kowloon,

Colony.

of the Colony.

of the Colony:

Colony.

Colony.

to the Borth-Best

of the Colony.

Colony.

STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED

FROM THE HONGRUNG

OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the

mast beside the Time-ball at Kowloon Point

for the information of masters of vessels leav-

ing the port. They do not necessarily imply

that bad weather is expected here :-

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Shipping.

Arrivals.

Sullberg. Ger, s.s., 782, C. Luppi, 19th July,--Moli 13th July, Coals.—S. & Co. Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 623; A. Ulderup, 10th July,-Pakhoi 16th July, and Holhow 18th, Gan.-J. & Co.

Chunsang, isr. s.s., 1,417, D. King, 19th July,
—Hongay 17th July, Coal.—J., M. & Co. Singan, Br. s.s., 1,046, T. Jamieson, 20th July, -Haiphong via Pakhoi and Holhow 19th July, Gen.-B. & S.

Tjimahi, Dut, s.s., 2,769, N. de Brouwers, 20th July,-Macassar 11th July, Sugar and Gen.-J. C. J. L. Chip Shing, Br. s.s., 1,199, F. Mooney, 20th July,-Canton 19th July, Gen .- J., M. &

Yedo Maiu, Jap. s.s., 3,227, T. Homada, 20th July,-Moji 13th July, Coal.-Wo Ran. C. Ferd. Lacisz, Ger. s.s., 5,874, A. Wagner, 20th July,-Hankow 14th July, Ballast .-

Fukushu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,000, T. Ito, 20th July,-Anning 17th July, Gen.-O. S. K. Ichang, Br. s.s., 1,700, L. Jones, 20th July,-Moji 14th July, Coal. - B. & S. Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, N. I. Baltzer, 20th July, -Holhow 19th July, Gen .- J. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour. Nikkai Maru, for Hongay. Prometheus, for Swalow. Clara Jebsen, for Snigon. Anglisin, for Swatow. Zafiro, for Manila. Sullbarg, for Canton. Shakano Maru, for Moji. Rajah, for Bangkok. Tolv. for Bangkok. Salsuma, for Foochow. Fri, for 'nigon.' Belleo Maru, for Swatow. Mason Maru, To Swatow Hongkong, for Haiphong. Haitan, for Swatow: G. Ferd Lacisa, for Manila. Sarpedon, for Shanghai.

Asia. for Shanghai.

Pocuhautas, for Labuan.

Tilmahi, for Yokohama. Departures. July 20.

Asta, for San Francisco. Prometheus, for Bangkok. Zofiro, for Manila. Hongkong, for Haiphong. Rajah, for Banckok Anghin, for Bu gkok. 7 otomi Maru, for Singapore. Dott, for Bangkok. Fri. for Saigon Shakana Maru, for Moji. . . . Choysang, for Canton. Nippon, for Calcutta. Clara Jebsen, for Saigoh. Peleus, for Singapore. Ragnar, for Kebao

Passengers arrived. Per Jacob Diederichsen, from Hoihow-Mr. Alberts, and 57 Chinese.

Passengers departed. Per Zafiro, for Manila-Masters F. and M. Gochinco, Go Hiap, Go Kee, Jose Vaca, Serafin Vaca, H. Barrenengos, Mesars, Lim Youg, Lim Ping, Lim Per, Tak Tah, Lim Toco, Lim Sick, Master Lim Tiang Seng, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Roller, Chas B. Rohr, E. D. Wright, Mins Chrissie Rohder, Messis Che Chong, See Sio, Master See Thim, Messie, Sy Kien, Co Cua, Chua Yok, Ly Suy Co, Tan King, Mrs. Tomi Matsuo, Messis. Dy Chayco, Chan Sui Kian, Chua Ko, Chua Chip, Lam Ying, J. Tourmal. Lanchu Chow : i, San Tuanco, Ng Tong, Chan Tengco, Tan To, Li Pac Tu, Leong Cheong, Worg, Fook Hong, Gan Hoan, Quong Kee Sao, Chan Lok, Chan Yu Fat, Ong Sui, Ong Kui, Quorg Lam, Chung

Kam Kee and Yap Quianco. Shipp' og Reports. Str. Bingan, from Hoihow: - Fine light variable winds.

Str. Chunsang, from Hongay:- Fine weather and smooth sea. Str. Tilmahl, from Macassar:- During the

first four days rainy weather, cloud, and fine.

VESSELS IN PORT. STEAMBER.

Austria, Aust, e.s., 4;879, A. Bilaffer, 19th July, -Trieste 27th May, and Singapore 13th July, Gen .- 8., W. & Co. Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, R.M.R., 30th June, - Vancouver, (B.C.) 1 sth

June, and Shanghai 27th, Mails and Gen. -C, P. R. Co. Prithjof, Nor. s.s., 891, O. Andersen, ich July,-Canton toth July, Coal.-Asgaard, Thoresen & Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 19th July. -Foochow 16th July, Amoy 17.h, and Swatow 18th, Gen.-D., L. & Co. Hilary, Ger. s.s., 1,276 H. Uecker, 14th July,

-Macassar 5th July, Sugar and Gen .--) Hupeh, Br. s.s., 1,204, A. Mathias, :7th July,-

Hoihaw toth July, Gen.-B. & S. Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,906, F. E. Cope. 14th Vladivostock. 7 a.m. July,—Shanghai 11th July, Gen.—N. Y. K. Nemuro 8 a.m. Kutsang, Br. s.s., 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 16th July,-Calcutta via Penang ar d Singapore 11th July, Gen .- J., M. & Co.

Masan Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, J. Bakurai, 17th July,-Tamsui 14th July, Gen.-O. S. K. Numantia, Ger. s.s., 2,804, H. Feldtmann, ißth July,-Portland, Or. 11th June, Flour,-P

& A. S. S. Co. Orland, Nor. s.e., 9 7, T. A. Lie, 12th July,-Hamburg 24th May, Gen.-Order. Persia, Br. s. .. 2,744. A. Dixon, 16th July.

San Francisco 18th June, Honolulu 25th, Yokohama-Eth-July, Koba oth, Nagasaki 11th, and Shanghai' 14th, Mails and Gen. -O. & O. S. S. Co

Phranang, Ger. s.s., 1,027, F. Bucking, 19th July,-Bangkok oth June, Tice and Gen. Barpedon, Br. s.s., 3,322, Bailey, ifith July,-Singapore 13th July, Gen.-B. & S. Selko Maru, Jap. s.s., 938, G. Nokan, 19ti July, Forch w 16th July, Gen, -O. S. K.

Simongar. Dut, B.S., 1,702; T. C. Zuyderhondt, 19th July,-Samurang 3th July, and Blogapore 12th, Sugar,--Vung Fat. Spir, Nor. s.r. 870. A. Steen, 14th July .--Bangkok 8th July, Rice and Wood,-S.,

Sateuma, Br. s.s., 2,690, Armstrong, 18th July. -New York 20th May, Gen .- D. & Co.,

Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, G. H. Pennefather, 17th July,-Cebu and Iloilo 13th July, Sugar and Wood .- B. & S. Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,459, L. Dawson, 14th July, -Melbourne 11th June, Sydney 20th, Thursday Island 2 th, Port Darwin 3rd

Gen .-- B. & S. Tean, Br. s.s., 1,316, A. Sommerville, 19th July, -Mani'a toth July, Grn,-B. & S. Toly, Nor. s.s., '4", Y. Rogen, 16th July, --Bangkok 7th July, Bice,-Wallum & Co. Ujina Maru, Jap. 4.4. 4.4.5, K. Lori, 18th July .- Moji saih July, Coal, -M. B. K. Valshing, Br. S.s., 2,240, Courtney, 18th July. -Moji 131H July, Coal-J., M. & Co.

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Versell	From	Agents	Der
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HOCK RETURNS. HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS. Kowloon Dock l'ersines manerenesses Empress of India.....

Woolvich

Chipshing Cosmopolitan The Ships Passed Canal.

31st May-Benvenue, China (P. & O.), P. K. Friedrich, Ernest Simons, Atholi, Sado Maru, Stentor, Sanuki Main, Sibirien. 4th Junelaverhill, Alderney, Konang Si, Rhenania, Langbank, Titan, Andree Rickmers, 7th June -Dencation, Diomed, Salanie, Simla, Brecon. shire, Sumatra, Antitochus. 11th June-Benvorlich, Ambria, Prinz Ludwig. 14th June -Bayern, Benalder, Satsuma, Tonkin, Ville de L. Ciotat, Bingo Main, Persia, Tamba Maru 18th June-Glenlocky. 31st June-Saxonia, Sunda, Kintuck, Marcellus, 25th June-Idomeneus, Monmouthshire, Sambia, Ghasse, lieuclench, Puritan, Sarpidon, Tourane, Zieten, Scharefels. 28th June-Formosa, Gneise. nau, Montrose, Kawachi Maru, Salazie, Wik Priam. 2nd July-Hohenstaufen, Benmohr, Inab . Maru, Poone. 5th July-Oceanien, Indrani, Ajax, Palma, Tencer, Chikugo Maru, Nire, Vorwaert, 9th July-Inabs Maru, 12th July-Iyo Maru, Glencarn. 16th July-Iddrawadt, Glamorganshire, Kamakura Maru, Am. tomi Maru, Tambov.

Arrivals at Home-31st May-Ville de la Cialat, Polyphemus. 4th June-Agamemnen, Antenor. 7th June-P. E. Friedrich. 12th July-Japan. 14th June-Suevia, Salaute. 18th June-Deuculton, Indrapura, Sanuki. Maru. aist June-E. B. Sutton, Brecenshire, Albenga: Rhenania. 25th June-Belgravia, Atholi, Persia, Bayern, Stbirten, Tamba Maru. 26th July-Sumatra, 28th June-Tourane. and July-Benalder, '9th July-Rengloe, Breis Huel, Glenturret, Indramayo, Malacca, Senegambia, P. R. Luitpold, Soteudnik. 12th July -Formosa. , 16th July-Gneisenau, . Hohenstanfen. 18th July-Poona, Nora.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTI R. July 19th, 1907, am.

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aly,-Shanghai 11th July, GenN. Y. K.	Hakodats		10,01				اه		1
ang, Br. s.s., 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 16th	Toles		19.99			N	2		
uly,-Calcutta via Penang ar d Singapore	Tokio	1	29.84			_	2		
ith July, GenJ., M. & Co.	Rochi mener	15	29.76	_	-1		اه	_	
n Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, J. Bakurai, 17th	Nagasaki	- 1	19.76	-	-1		6	- 1	ľ
Into -Tameni lath July, Gen U. S. K. 1	Kagoshima	78	29.69	_		NW.	4	1	ľ
antin, Ger. s.s., 2.804, H. Feldimann, Ipin	Onlina		29,6	السا	-1		61		'
July,-Portland, Or. 11th June, Flour,-P	Naha		29.70				<u> </u>	_	
& A S S Co.	Ishinakijima Cheloo	18 D 201	29.64				41	C.	ľ
nd. Nor. s.c. 9 7, T. A. Lie, 121h July,- 1	Cheloo	18.531	20 64	70		ENE	al	ox	
Hamburg 24th May, Gen.—Order,	We hainei 9	R.JII.	20 83	*8	RA		*	<u>5</u>	
in Re. a.c., 2.744. A. Dixon, Join July and J	Hankew6	M.III	20.04	70	86	ME	- 1	ъl	l
San Francisco 18th June, Honolulu 25th, 1	Kinkiang	* 11	29,04	73	81	WNU		Ď l	ı
Volohama-Eth-IUIVKODA.QIDMAKATAKLI	Shanghai 9	BL,131.	29.72	44	8A	w	:1	· ·	l
11th, and Shanghai' 14th, Mails and Gen.	Chitaith sessed		29.73	6	Br.		:1	OV	ı
-0. & 0. S. S. Co	Sharp Peak	\$E	29.71	2		NW		0.	Ŀ
many Ger. a.s. 1.01f. F. Buck Bg. 19th	Anioy	a.m.	39.79	20	07	E	?]	E	Г
July,-Bangkok oth June, I ice and Gen.	I NWHILIW section		zg.66					ic i	ı
_R & S	I THE COURSE STORY		29.09		-		2		ı
nedon. Br. s.s. 1,322, Bailey, 16th July, T	Taichu		20.71	-	-		의	-	ł.
Ringanore 13th lilly, Gen. B. & S.	Taman		29.69	-	-		0	+	ľ
In Maril Tap. S.S., OSB, G. MOKAO, 19th	Koshun	91	29.68	1	1-				l
Tuly Forch within July, Gen, -U. D. N.	[Exercationes]	- 11	20.07			K	3		١
ongar. Dul. B.s., 1.702; T. C. Zuydernongij	Canton	9 a.m.	, 29.72	1 04	79	N	X 1	-b'	ı
19th July,-Samurang 3th July, and Bloga-	1 LionEkonk ***	168 m	139.7	i pr	100	EBE	1	,.0	ļ
note 12th, Sugar, Yung Fat.	Victoria Peak	ti.	-	1		K			۱
Nor. B 870. A. Steen, 14th July,-	Gap Rock	ej .	<u> </u>	1.5	1-	\ —	-		l
Bangkok 8th July, Rice and Wood,-S.,	Macao	93	29.7	1 85	1-	-	P	ρ	ì
W. & Co.	Haihow	9 a.m	- I	-		-	-	-	ı
suma; Br. s.s., 2,690, Armstrong, 18th July,	Pakhoi	. 18		1=	1-		H	—	l
-New York 20th May, GenD. & Co.,	Phulien ,,,es.	10 a.m			1-	THE	 	_	١
Ld,	Tourane	. 11	-	1 -	1-	-	\vdash		ł
gkinng, Br. s.s., 987, G. H. Pennefather,	C. St. James.	48	ļ.—	1	1		-		١
17th July,-Cebu and Iloilo 13th July,	Aparri	6 am	.	·	1	i —.	 - -	-	l
Sugar and Wood B. & S.		108.m	. 29.7	6 79	84	W	I	0	1
lyuan, Br. s.s., 1,459, L. Dawson, 14th July,		6 a.m			1-	! —	-	 	ı
-Melbourne 11th June, Sydney 20th	Pacalod	9. a.m		1-	1-	WSW	1	C	
Thursday Island 2 th, Port Darwin 3rd	11010	98	19,8	1 81	1	'SW	1	C	١
July, Zambonnga 8th, and Manila 12th,	Cebu		-	189		. 8	2		ļ
Itily, Community and the manner count	Lehnen		20.8	2 8	1 -		-	}	

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KAIRIAN Merennennennennen

July 29 at July 29 at 10 s.W. 4 D.m. figrometer 39.72 Temperaluis, 1 amidity missessesses 79

Post Office.

A Mail will close for :-: Swatow, Amov and Foochow-Ter Setto Marn, 21st July, 8 A.M. Haipbong-Per Amigo, 21st July, 9 A.M. Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui-Per Musar Maru, 21st July, 9 A.M. Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Port;

land, Or. - Per Numantia, 21st July, 9 A.M. Swatow, Amoy and Fonchow-Per Hallar. aret July, Q A.M. Holhow and Pakhol-Per Jacob Diederich. san, 2121 July, O A.M. Swatow, Thefoo and Tientsin-Per Chip. shing, zand fuly, at A.M. Hoihnw, Pakhoi and Haiphong-Per Singan, zand July. . PM. Shanghai-l'er Glenlocky, 22nd July, 5 F.M.

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokobama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash .- Per Kage Mary, 22nd July, 5 P.M. Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe-Per Ass. Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama-Pe: Tilbbdas, 23rd July, 9'A.M. Europe, &c., India via Tuticarin-Per

Ernest Simons, 23rd July, 11 A.M. Manila. Per Tean, 23rd July . P.M. Shanghai-Per Himmag, 23rd July, 3 P.M. Swatow and Shanghai -- Per Choysang, 23rd July, 3 P.M. Cebu and Iloilo-Per Sunghiang, 23rd July, Ram tranz and Sourabiya-Per Bilary, 23rd

Swatow, Amoy and Anping-Per Fukushu Fuller, Stuart J. Maru. 24th July. 8 A.M. Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji-Per Pall, Capt. T. Arratoon Apear: 24th July, 11 A M. Swatow and Shanghai-Per Shaohsing, 25th Hunter, R. Manila-Per Yuentang, 26th July, 3 P.M. Amoy, Changhai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yoko-

hama. Honolulu and San Francisco-Per Persia, 26th July 5 PM government for the great the KING ROWARD. Newson, Mr. and Mrs.

Alberts, U. P. Almond, Capt, & Mrs. and child Passmore, Mrs. W. C. Russell Peacock, Miss Armie Bowie, Miss C. Pearman, H. Bramley, Harry Peters, Major and Mrs. Cook, I ieut. N. E. Corse, Jr., Mr and Mr Riemer, Dr. Schindowolf, Mr. and Schmidt, Dr. A.

Ehrhardt, Capt. W. Silverstone, Mr. & Mn. Gee, A. H. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. Silverstone, Arthur H. Silverstone, M. L. Silverstone, M. S. Jackson, Mrs. & child Stevenson, D. V. Wakefield, J. W. Kofod, Capt. F. Waliac, H. Webb, W. G. Nicholson, D. M.

NAME.

NAME.

Bruix

D'Entrecasteaux †

Esturgeon

Henri Rividre ...

Kersaipt 1

Mancho

Mousquet

Protée

Redoutable *

Styx ...

Vigilante

... ...

Frande

LYDX ...

Pistolet

Takiang

Vauban

Gimeler

CLASS.

despatch-vessel ...

cruiser, and class

cruiger, 1st class

river gunboat

river gunboat

sloor

torpedo host destroyer

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ergiser, tat class

cruiser, 1st class

cruiser, 1st class

surveying ship

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FLAG AND DESCRIPTION.

armoured gunboat ...

receiving-ship

and class cruiser ...

tornedo-depot

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armonred cruiser ...

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ard class cruiser ...

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surveying ship

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river gunboats

battleship, inserve ...

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Fingship of Rear-Admiral Bousse, Commander-in-Chief.

sub-marine ...

steam-launch ...

torpedo:depot ...

torpada-depot

HACT CHUPVE

(*) Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Marolles.

Commanding the neval defence of Indo-China,

river gunboat

sub-marine........

destroyer '... ' ...

river ganboat

* Flying Flag of Vice-Adn ival Sir Arthur W. Moore, Commander-In-Chief.

river ganboat ve

torped page detiriyar in

cruiser, and class

water ank and tug

HONGKONG. oseph, R. M. Abraham, R. S. Joughin, J. C. Adams, P. R. Knight, W. B. Aftalion, 8. Kugel, H. Battiscombe, H. G. Laing, A. H. Beattie, R. B. Birbeck, R. Logan, Mrs. W. Bisney, Mr. & Mrs. S. Maldan, G. F. Bispey. Miss. Blackmore, F. W. G. Markham, S. A. Marks, Brisbans Blunn, A. B. Marmott, Dr. O. Brayfield, T. McIntosh, G. C. Brighton, F. G. L. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Bye. A. Vander Doss Nathorst, Capt. C. E.

Compball, L. F. Newborn, R. H. Carpenter, E. W. Paine, A. E. Carter, A. Prake, W. Pettingell, Mrs. Colvin, H. E. Powell, W. A. Compton, Mrs. N. Preshaw, C. M. Connor, J. L. Crook, A. H. Pugh, A. J. Quin, J. Cruickshank, A. .. Ralphs, E. Dalton, Capt. ILM. Ray, E. H. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Silby, Mr. and Mrs. Doolitile, F. H. Dunrich, A. E., Skipp, A.

Durham, W. L. Spittles, J. S. Spurge, H. S. Elpsimann, W. Stebbing, W. T. · Fairchild, H. J. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. Ferry, W. Thompson, Miss H. M Fisher, H. G. Fletcher, H. L. Toledano, Th. Topless, H. J. Franklin, C. B. Tricker, C. H. Frost, B. L. Tsang, Mr. Walker, W. B. Fuller, Denman Williams, J. T. L. Howard, E. Jack, Mrs. C. M.

Joki, J. P. F. Joseph, Mr, and Mrs. Aubrey Dr. G. G. Austin, Frank Hell, P. . Belson, Mrs. Blair, Mr and Mrs. D.

Bolton, Miss Borham, Capt; Bourne, Mr. Bradeley, Mis. Broadwood, C.B., H.E. Mifor General K. G. Murshall, Mr. Carruthers, E. S. Chalmers, J. H. : Clegg, Eng. Lt. av

Cochtane, Mr. Barling, Col. Dopela Dr. Risslapd, Mr. & Mrs. Eliou, Mr. and Mrs. Pos, Majors Ellis, Mr. and Mis.

9,800

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Tons.

180

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1,721

At the disposal of Rear Admiral de Marolles, Commanding the naval defence of Indo-China.

TOMS. GUNS. I.H.P.

7,000

1,400

1,400

7,000

4,070

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6,500

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FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

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Wishart, J. B. Woods, J. D. Wright, R. J. L. Young, A. H. Hazeland, F. A. Hett, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hockaday, W. T. Hodgson, Mr. Kent, R.A., Col. Kelsall, R.A., Majorard Martin, R. Mast, E. Mitchell, R. Moss, D. K. Moultrie, Cant. & Mrs. Pereira, Consel & Mrs. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs.

BEATHER-FURBOASTS AND Ross, Major R. J. Fischer, R. Runge, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Fremantle, Lt.-Comdr. Sayer, G. W. and Mrs. Shortridge, Mr. & Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. Sinclair, A. Galbraithe, Mr Slipley, Mr. Taking Geisthrope, Mr. Smith, A. Findley Gibson, Mr. Synnot, Capt. A. Hart Vipan, Mrs. and Miss Grove, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, A. P. Haron, J.

CRAIGIEBURN. Adams, M. and Mrs. F. Denison, Misses (2) Gittins, A. Hellingsworth, Mr. & Bent, Mrs. H. Bonnar, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Child, Rev. & Mrs. F. Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Mr. and Mr. Grant Darton, F. H. Smith, Percy

Munro, Miss A., Brown, Mr. W. S. Capell, Mr. and Mrs. Pellan, Mr. I. R. and a children Piper, C. Farrow, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs W. M Gow, Mrs. W. and 2 and child Tabot, D. children leut, Com. Thomas, Thomas, Lt.-Comdr. L Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. R. and child: Lowe, I. C.

TO-MORROW.

St. John's Cathedral July, 21st Sunday, 8th after Trinity. Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.

Matins It a.m., (Full Choir,) Responses: Ferial, Venite: Barnby, Psalms: of the 21st. morning. Te Deum: Ward in E. flat, Benedictus: Garrett in G., Anthem: "No Shadows yonder."-Gaul.

Holy Communion 12 room, Kyrie: Staines in E. flat, Hymns : '545 and 550. Evensong (5.45 p.m), Responses: Ferial Psaims; of the aist evening, (II.), Magnificat: Camidge (12th morning), Nunc Dimittis: Monk, Hymns: 290, 208 and 271.

N.B .- Psalm tot, Verses 1, 2, 7, 8 32, 33, 34 in unison. UNION CHURCH-KENNEDY ROAD. Sunday, 21st July, 1907.

PREACHER: REV. R. ELLISON. 6 p.m. 11 a.m. Hymp Psalm Paraphrase 66 Hymn

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

LAST REPORTED AT CAPTAIN.

believed to be more than 300 miles away from Commander H. La T. Leatham. ... Weihaiwai the Colony. Captain C. L. Vanghan-Les ... Weibsiwei Weihalwei Captain M. E. Rrekine Shanghai Lieut. Commander E. G. W. Davidson. believed to be less than 300 miles away from Weihalwa Ligut.-Commander W. L. Bamber the Colony, an route Weihaiwei Commundar B. L. Majendie Hongkong Shanghai Commander C. D. S. Raikeg Lieut,-Commander A. L. Gresson... Weihalwel hoisted only when typhoons exist in such Captain H. Grant: Dalton Hongkong positions or are moving in such directions that Weihaiwe Light, Commander W. H., Darwall Weihniwei Lient.-Commander Dickens be of importance to the Colony or to shipping Hongkong Lieut. Commander C. A. Fremantle Weibaiwei leaving the harbour. Captain S. V. Y. de Horsey ... i... Weibaiwai Captain C, F, Thursby Yangtere Lient. Commander Percy Crabtres. Commander F. H. Walter 'til 111 Penang Yokohama Captain J. A. Tuke att. tt: Lient. Cammander Habert E. Vaughan. West River Lieilt, Commander, J. Kiddle ... Waihaiwei Lient, Commander C. C. Walcott ... West River Hongkang Lieut. Commander H: R. Tickell

Lieut. Commander S. H. Tennyson Vanutare. Hangkong Boin, W. Strath Commodore R. H. S. Stokes ... Hongkong Lieut.-Commander H. R. Godfrey Lieut.-Commander K. M. R. West Light: Commander Stevenson Yangtste Hongkong Weihalmel Commander R. W. Glennie ... Swatow Lieut.-Commander H. B. Cox Weihalwei Lieut.-Communder G. H. Spicer Wiesen Yangesag Lieut.-Commander G. J. Todd bieut.-Commander Jue. F. Knox ... X wo Tiess YANGIES

COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Lieut Faure

Lieut Du Merle

Captain Rochas

Lieut, Le Blanc

Commander Fournier

Commander Kérihuel

Lieut. Audouard

Cant. Tracon

Lleut, Combet

Lieut. Thierry ...

Liout Marchand

Lleut. Devarenne ...

Capt. Passerat de Silans ...

Commander Jaims ...

Commander Ragot de la Touche ...

Lieut Hubert

Reserve.

Commander De la Roche Karandraon...

Lieut. Doe de Maindreville '...

Lieut. Meha ...

ieut. Guesnel...

Lieut Bibel

LAST REPORTED AT

Fareast floot N'saki

Si-klang (Canton)

Parentt fleet N'sak

Y'tse kiang (B'hai)

Fareastfiet N'saki

Y'tse-king T'king

Upper Yangus

Cap Saint-Jacques

Si kiang H'kong

Baigon

Saigon

Saigon

Saigon

Saigon

Saigon

Tongku

Saigon

Stigop ..

Hongay

Saigon

Haiphong.

Halphong

Nhatrang '

Halphong

Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office :-THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes. NIGHT SIGNALS. .

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagsteff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

11. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red. indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour,

Gap Rock. Aberdeen, Waglan. Sai Kung,

Stanley. Tai Po. Cape Collinson. This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China See, and that a Storm

Warning is bosited in the Harbour. Further details can always be given to Ocean. Vessels, on damand, by signal, from the lights'

W. DOBRECK. Director

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

	Supplied by Messrs. E. S.	KADOORI	E & Co.	Corre	cted t	to noon; late	alterations give	en under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5	PROXIMAYE	
	STOCKS.	IND. OF	VALUE.	PAID UP.	-	4	AT WORKING	LAST DIVIDEND.	PRESENT -	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
-	1000.00 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SHARRS.			RI	ESERVE.	ACCOUNT.		MAR'S BIV.	\$685 s. ex n. is.
	BANKS.	**				£1,000,000)				\$5221 new issue London & 80,10/-
Ą.	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	10,000 40,000	\$125 \$125	\$621		\$250,000	51,721,558	{\(\) \(\)	41 %	London £60
•				14	5	£12,735}	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		n, issue first call .
•	National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	4.7	. £6		5300,000 5		3,0	•	
•	Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	1	\$1,675,000}	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	71	\$270 buyers
	North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	Les	£5	1.0	(110,000)	Tis. 185,529	{ Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex }	6, %	Tis, 72 buyers
•		•			!	\$3,000,000)				
1	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2 400	5250	\$100	}	£456,407 }	11,460,450	{Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and } {interim of \$30 for 1906}	. 51 %	\$770 buyers
•	Onion insulance macinty of cantions in the		* 6		(21	\$817,628	6. 62		40	\$ 1624g
	Vanguage Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	. F100	~\$60 °	}	\$8:0,000	\$461,467	\$12 for year ending 31.12.05	61 %	\$180 buyers "
1,	FIRE INSURANCES.	+			Š.,	\$15,527) \$1,000,000 } : \$320,449 }	\$3 62 ;980	\$4 and bonus \$2 for 1505	91 %	588
	China Fire Insurance Company, Limited		\$100	520	1	\$7,616	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905		\$320 sellers
	Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	1250	\$50					2	. \$15 buyers
	China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited		\$25	\$25	{	\$7,000 \$264,638 }	\$365 Nil.	\$1 for year ended 30.5.1906	' h	\$41 buyers
	Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	201000	\$50	\$50	5	\$93,562	N.	\$1 for and half-year making \$2.00 for 1906.	1.	\$29\$
	Hongkong, Canton & Macae Steamboat Co. Ld	,0000,	\$15	515	1	5144,386	\$20,170	31 101 2Hd Uffil-Acut maring 2500 for theor	61 %	
•	Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	(0,000	Lio	L10	∦.	£280,958 £3,999	£2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16=54.69 1905		\$70 The co.
	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)		'Tls, 50	TIs. 50		T's, 54,372	T15, 13,327	{ Final of Tls. 31 making Tls. 52 (Pref.) and final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 51 (ord.) for 'of	108 %	Tis. 47 Tis. 50 buyers
	"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	LI	L	. ₹	£5,167.14.1} \$65,000}	85,355.6.10			42/6- buyers \$25
٠, ٠	"Star" Ferry Companye himited	10,000	\$10	110	1	\$32,957 Tis. 98,000	1 1137	{\$1.00} for year ending 30.4.1907	₹ 31 %	S14 sales
				Theren		Tis. 410,479 Tis. 62,000	1 18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 fer 1906	121 %	Tls. 48
	Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	115.50	Tls. 50	1	Tis. 81,200 Tis. 30,000	,30			
	China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	1100	\$100	. .	\$450,000	19,218	\$8 for year ending \$1.12.06	8 %	\$100
	Lucan Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100		none		\$2 for 1807	49	Tis. 89 sellers
	Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tis, so	Tis. 50		1 is. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tis. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	41 %	ris. og seners
, .	MINING.	e ned			(£110,c00]				Tis. 15.80 sellers
	Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G \$10	G. \$10	1	£26,011}	£12,546 G \$909,050			G. \$5
•	Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	41.	.01		£4.873	Dr. £8,745	•	1 3	16
3										4.
	Penwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	525	'S25	` ·	564,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10 %	1174 sellers
•					6	£ (0,000)	0.01333			1.00
	Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	40,000	\$50	*50]{	123,152 130,000	\$3,047	Final of \$2} making \$5 for 1006	61 %	178
	Hongkong and Whampon Dock Company, Ld.		. 550		1.0	\$49,500 }	F100.010	\$6 for 2nd half-year making \$12 for 1906	12 %	\$100 buyers
•	Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld,	15,700	Tis. 100	o ris roc	10	775, 487,210	15. 3,997	Final of Tis. 4 making Tis. 8 for 1905/6 . (Final of Tis. 10 making Tis. 18 for year	10! %	Tis. 74 buyers Tis. 224 sellers
	Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	56,000	Tls. 10	o Fis. 100	o }·	. Thi: 100,000 (Thi: 190,100 (Tis. 23,117	lending 31.12.06 on old capital	8 %	118. 224 SCHOL
i.	Yangtsze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tis. 10	6 175,10	6 C	Tis. 75,000 Tis. 50,000	'	Tis, 18 for 1905	81 %	Tls. 212
	LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.			200					100	Tls. 103
	Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld	11 30 000	\$25	71s. 10	. •	Tls. 15,000 \$30,000	Tls. 3,388	l \$3'for year ended 30.0,1900	101/6	\$28 \$15
,	Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	50,123	14	1		\$1,000 \$648,975	19,178	31.80 lot 1900		\$118
	Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld	50,000	\$100	\$100		\$26,075 } \$250,000	\$56,218	Final div. of \$31 making \$7 for 1906	61 %	\$104 Tls. 13
	Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000				Tis. 29,78g	Tls. 1,939	Final of 6 %= 10 % 107 1905	···	\$Bo
	Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited .		1.		. [(\$208,386] \$50,000	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	4 E M	\$10 1 \$37
	Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited			-	1.	none Tis. 869,493	2301t			Tis. 101 sellers
	West Point Building Company, Limited		,	4	(Tls. 170,000		the same and the same and		\$ 50
	COTTON MILLS.		,			- A		JI.		
14	Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., Hongkong, Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing	15,000	Tis. ço	Tis, 50	, {	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	Tis. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1966	151 %	Tis: 641 buyers
	Company, Limited		10		- 1	\$110,000	\$21,660			Tis. 50
	International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld., Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Le			Tis. 75		Tis. 150,000			. 1 (1 / 1 / 1 / 1	Tis. 82} buyen
4	Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tis. 50	Tis, 50	00	none Tis. 28,257	Tis. 31,469 Tis. 50,66	4 1	1	Tls. 325
	MISCRLEANEOUS.				١,				R 2	1874 buyers
,	Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	8,604	12/0	12/0	6	2814	\$900 £850	6 1/3 per share for 1905	·i. Di /o.	57 buyers \$20 sellers
·····-	Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	60,000	\$1:	E - Siz	2	none	765 Nil	3 51 for 1905	***	19 buyers Tis, 60 buyers
,	China Flour Mill Co., Limited	50,000	Sie	Sic Sic	0).	Tis, 50,000	Tis: 88	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	··· 151 %	\$6 buyers
Á	Do. Do. special shares	100,000	\$10	\$10		\$115,000	1.8	80 cents for 1906	9 %	\$9 sellers \$15 sales and l
i	Green Island Cement Company, Limited					\$50,000	\$2,55	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 %	\$11
-3	Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	S20	\$20	0	\$186,000	4,	Sal for year ending 28.2.07	11 %	S21 buyers
	Hongkong Electric Company, Limited		· ·	- I-	- 1	none	\$2,95	3 I per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 %	\$245
17	Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bösch- en Landbouwex-	50,000	\$10	\$10	0	\$105,000	\$4,21	2 \$2,00 for year ending 31.12.00	40 7 /6	\$22½ buyers Tls. 295 buyers
	ploitatie in Langkat, Limited	\$ 25,000		Gs. 10	o} {	Tis. 547,500 Tis. 27,603	ll	Second interim div. of Tis. 71 for a/c 190	7. 101%	Stol sa and b.
	Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	210	\$	15	none	\$ z,65		07	\$1.65 sales \$5 buyers
	Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	146	2	1.	1	Tis. 100,000	Dr. P. 34,32. Tls. 7,99	I T I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	6 Ab %	Tis. 1054
	Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.	- 2	Tis. 5	o Tis. S	1.	Tis, 67,323	Tis. 0.75	Tls. 4 for 1905		Tis. 45 sales Tis. 80 sellers
	Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited			oo Tis. 1	[\$	Tis. 45,000 Tis. 8,000	Tls. 3,35	4 Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906		Tla. 117 buye
	Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited			\	10	Tis, 24,820	115.7,04	CInterim div. of 15/- for 1-year 1900		Tis. 300 buyers
•	Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,20	0 7 L2	o. Zi	15 5	Tis. 190,000	5,75	Linterim div. of 5/- for 1-year 1900		Tis, 270 buyers \$22 \$7 sples
ĭ	Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,00	0 5	5 5	5	none Tia. 15,295	Or, \$41,93 521	30cts.(old)&15cts.(new) year ended 31.5.	00 41 %	Sy sales Tis. 97
•	Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited			1	100.	Tis. 4,000	Tis. 1,01 534	O E RESE YEAR	***	.\$121
ſ	United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited		١,	10	54	\$25,000	1	70 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and \$9.90 on	<i>a</i> 1	Stol buyers
اند ادی	Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,00	0 51	o \$1	10	\$300,000	7	Final of 40 cents per share making of	} 7 1 %	\$11 buyers
	William Powell, Limited	15,00	o \$1	51	10	\$4,500		[] (Final of 30 cts; making on cis. int one	10 %	\$8
						* :				***
				1			1			y.
									-	511
	16. Or			.	-		' · · · .			
ij			•					*These shares are entitled to half o	•	
(1)			4		.]		J. J. Sec. 1	rue bionissi		() () () () () () () () () ()
	4.			5	1		1	3 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.13	

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM, FOR SAIGON SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUITA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DJI-BOUTI, EGYPT, MAR-SEILLES, LONDON,

HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK_SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," Captain Girard, will be despatched too MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 23rd July, at I P.M.

Next sailings will be as	follows:-
S.S. TONKIN	6th August.
S.S. SALAZIE	20th August.
S.S. POLYNESIEN	3rd Sept.
S.S. TOURANE	17th Sept.
S.S. AUSTRALIEN	1st Oct.
S.S. NERA	15th Oct.
G. D	R CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER. RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMI '1-"CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)"

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. Dumbla bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY; &c., on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Company's S.S. Micedonia, 10,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Persia, due in London on 8th September, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

Untimations.

ACHEE &

ESTABLISHED 1859



DEPOT

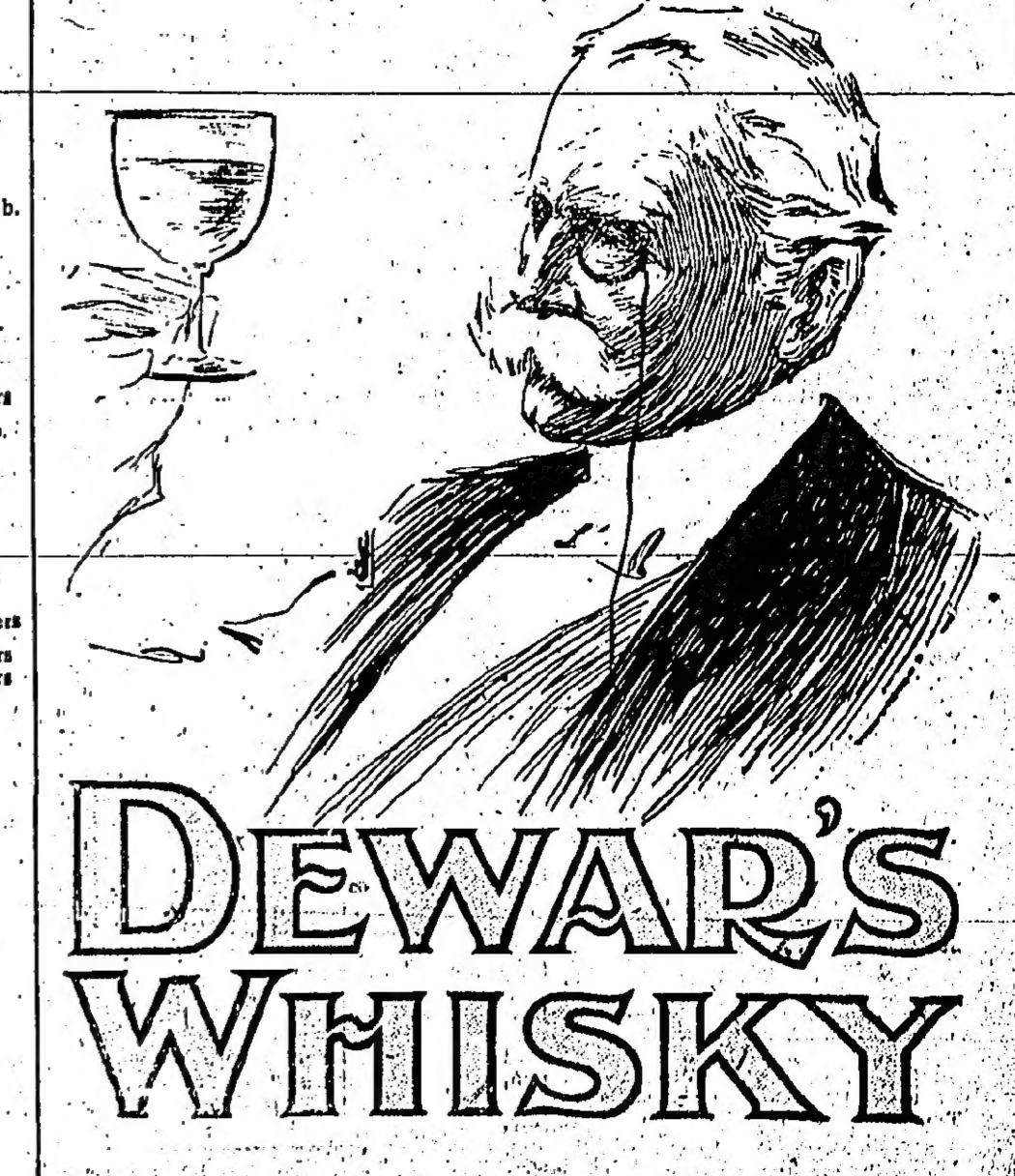
EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

REQUISITES.



15, 16 & 17, Connaught Road Central.